The Chicago Tribune.

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BUILDING.

Chicago Promised More Elegant and Commodious Hotel Accommodations than Ever Before.

Five Magnificent Caravansaries Well Under Way.

Description of the Palmer, Sherman, Pacific, Gardner, and Honore Hotels.

Completion of the Plans for McVicker's New Theatre.

Visit to the Offices of Some of the Principal Architects.

The snow and the excessive cold of the past [illegible] have seriously interfered with building operations. Very little outside work has been done since the publication of our last article. Here and there in the burnt district scattering houses could be seen on the outside of buildings nearly completed, and mechanics have continued their labors inside of buildings already enclosed, but the aggregate of the work of resurrection has been small. The exteriors of several buildings have been receiving the finishing touches, among which are Field & Leiter's new building on Madison street, and Rice's building on Dearborn street. Many new plans are developing in the offices of the various architects, many of them of elegant structures for general business, or for public uses, which we shall in time give the public.

THE HOTELS.

Within a year Chicago will have more ample and elegant hotel accommodations than ever before. This is saying a great deal, for in this respect our city has always been far in advance of her Western rivals. The hotels that went down in the conflagration never to be replaced, were the St. James Hotel, the Nevada Hotel, the Matteson House, the Palmer House, and one or two other places of public entertainment. The reconstruction of the Tremont House is uncertain. There is some talk of the Couch estate building a hotel on that site, but no plans are as yet definitely decided on. The new hotels which are to occupy the places of those destroyed are the Pacific Hotel, the new Palmer House, Gardner's Hotel, and the new hotel of Mr. Honore on Dearborn street. All of these will be larger than any of the hotels which were burned, with one or two exceptions, and three of them will be in beauty of external appearance, magnificence of proportion and convenience and elegance of internal arrangements, equal to any hotels upon the continent. All of them will have special advantages of location. Gardner's Hotel will have a magnificent outlook upon Lake Michigan, and be convenient as regards the business part of the city. The Palmer Hotel will have a central position as regards both travel and business. The Tremont House will have about the same advantages. The changes of business location produced by the fire will greatly improve the prospects of the Pacific Hotel, if its railroad advantages remain the same. The new Sherman House will be about as advantageously located as before.

It thus be seen that Chicago will have five hotels, all of them equal to the best of the past, and four of them far superior; and as hotels are a pretty fair index of the standing and progress of any city, we may form a pretty good opinion from this showing of what our future is to be. For the details which we give below we are indebted to the various architects having the different plans in charge. Mr. Van Osdel is the architect of Potter Palmer's new hotel, Wheelock & Thomas of Mr. Honore's hotel, and Boyington of the Sherman House, Gardner's Hotel, and the Pacific.

POTTER PALMER'S HOTEL.

The plans of Mr. Potter Palmer was well advanced before the fire. The plans were prepared, the stone for the building was largely bought, and the iron was contracted for and partly in transit. The general plan of the hotel is well understood, and having been made known to the public by engravings, we somewhat abbreviate our present description. It has a front on State street of 181 feet, by about the same on Monroe street, and a front on Wabash avenue of 120 feet. The corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street will be occupied by a building for business purposes, which will be the same structure, but a little less in height than the hotel, thereby marring slightly the architectural proportions of the block. The front of the building is to be of iron. The height will be six stories above the stores, which will be deep, high, and of great elegance of finish. The area covered by the hotel will be 72,000 square feet. The parlors, dining-rooms, and all the public apartments are to be of the amplest size and furnished in the most costly manner, and elegantly furnished. The architectural design will be wrought out with the greatest care, and all the other divisions of the hotel will be commodious as well as elegant. There will be sleeping accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and the hotel will have scarcely a superior on the continent, and no superior.

THE SHERMAN HOUSE.

The Sherman House will be rebuilt on the old site, but grander and more commodious than before. The dimensions will be 181 feet on Clark street by 160 feet on Randolph. The Clark street front being the larger, will continue to be the main front as before. The basement will be much higher than before, and better lighted, consequently much better adapted to business purposes. The various offices will be provided with vaults and other conveniences, and will be occupied by brokers and others doing light business.

The office of the hotel will be on the first floor and not on the second, as before, and will open [illegible] of the stores, of which there will be [illegible] fronting on Clark and five fronting on Randolph. The stores will have an elevation of [illegible] above the sidewalk, will be elegantly finished, provided with fire-proof vaults, and adapted to general business. The office is to be in the court, and will be lighted from a glass dome and vaulted ceiling. The entrances from Clark and Randolph streets will be [illegible] in width. The ladies' entrance will be on Randolph street, and adjoining the main [illegible] on that side. The elevator will be in this portion of the building. The gentlemen's reading-room is so placed as to look out on the alley. Near it will be still another entrance [illegible] feet in width. The water closets and [illegible] are to be on the second floor, and [illegible] by doors leading from the office. Baggage will be taken to the upper stories of the house by an elevator especially constructed for the purpose.

The first floor is to be utilized as a dining-room, laundry, drying-room, and [illegible]. An elevator in the rear of the [illegible] intended to move specially for the use of the laundry department. The store-rooms for provisions, etc., are located in the basement. The billiard-room, and bar-room of the [illegible] designed also to be in the basement. For convenience of employes the basement [illegible] an entrance on the alley. The barber-shop and bath-rooms are to open on Randolph street. The inside rooms of the building are to be lighted from an immense court 18x47, greater in [illegible] than some of the streets of the city. The [illegible] of the second story is 11 feet wide and [illegible] the entire length of the hotel, and only [illegible] by the outer walls, and is to receive [illegible] through a double window at each [illegible] main stairway, 6 feet 8 inches wide, [illegible] the northern end of the main hall, [illegible] right and left from a landing one-third [illegible] to the second floor. Hence a grand [illegible] 12 feet in width, rises to the top of the [illegible].

The second story is to be divided on the street [illegible] of rooms, consisting of a parlor, bedroom and bath-room. The rooms will be 18x19, [illegible] before, and more completely and perfectly [illegible]. The inside rooms, opening on [illegible] are 12x12. All the rooms will have [illegible] handsomely finished in every respect. The large dining-room is connected immediately with the grand stairway. It is to be 39x[illegible], placed on the Clark street side, which [illegible] much lighter and pleasanter. Adjoining it will be the smaller dining-room, 30x37. The ordinary is also placed in the same part of the building. These rooms will be finished in the highest style of architectural art, and in a manner worthy of the general design. The kitchens will have the usual paraphernalia of [illegible] arrangements, and be perfect in all its [illegible]. The pastry kitchen, 58x12, will be adjoining. The servants will reach the upper portions of the building by a private stairway, intended especially for their use.

There will be two ladies' parlors situated at the [illegible] of the building and fronting on Randolph street, [illegible] feet wide by 24 feet long, [illegible] by double doors. They will be [illegible] to the ladies' private entrance, near [illegible]. There is also to be located a commodious [illegible] for the ladies, 24x13. The hotel is [illegible] together with two private parlors [illegible]. The building is to be constructed of a [illegible] gray sandstone from a quarry just [illegible]. At each corner will be a [illegible] forty-three feet square, running the entire [illegible], and having an ornament on the top, the corners being adorned [illegible] chimneys. The windows in the [illegible] of the building will have panneled [illegible] and molded caps on [illegible]. The side windows will have molded [illegible]. The exterior work will all [illegible] in connection with the deep jams [illegible] will give the structure an air of [illegible] and solidity. The fifth story will [illegible] molded cornice and en[illegible].

[illegible] of the building will be 24 feet in [illegible] to be finished with panneled [illegible] and pediment caps, the same [illegible], and the entablature on the fifth [illegible] finished with a broken pediment, in [illegible] placed a fine marble bust of Mr. [illegible] the same to be on both streets. The [illegible] the cornice and the centre pro[illegible] in mullion windows, all finished [illegible] glass instead of four as for[illegible]. The general design of [illegible] the hotel are to be the same. The [illegible] on both streets will be marked by a [illegible] portico. The balconies will [illegible] and in the centres of the fronts, [illegible] as before. The fronts will [illegible] by a Mansard roof, handsomely [illegible] the highest point being about 115 feet [illegible]. The upper story will not be [illegible] attic roof, the space to [illegible] for servants' rooms.

THE PACIFIC HOTEL.

The Pacific is to be rebuilt in all its magnificence of proportion and elegance of design. The plans of the architects have been slightly changed. The Mansard roof will form a prominent feature of the new building, an omission very much regretted by the admirers of the old. The material for rebuilding the outer walls will be the same. The space in the old plan occupied by the carriage-rotunda will, in the new hotel, be taken up by the office, with an increased width of entrance in place of the carriage-passage. The former office-rotunda will be made a grand exchange, reached by a flight of fine broad marble steps from the office. The two rotundas will constitute a grand interior court 200 feet in length by 66 in breadth, whose lofty roof will be supported by beautiful Corinthian columns. The light will be admitted into this vast temple through glass domes in the roof. The principal entrance to the office from Clark street is to be 20 feet wide. The dimensions of the hotel upon the ground are 322x180 feet. The height is to be a basement and six stories. There are to be eleven business offices in the basement, besides the wine and provision cellars, baggage-room, coal-room, scullery, etc. On Quincy street, on the same floor, are also to be the laundry, drying-room, ironing-room, airing-room, servants' dining-room, and engineer's room.

Near the Clark street entrance is placed the gentlemen's reading-room, looking out upon that thoroughfare, and near the Jackson street entrance is the writing-room. On the first floor are seven stores, 20 feet wide, and varying in depth from 50 to 96 feet, entered from Clark street. On the LaSalle street side are to be eight offices, which have no external approach, but are to be entered from the hotel. The offices vary from 30 to 88 feet in depth. A billiard-room, with windows looking out on Quincy street, 68 feet in length by 56 feet in breadth, will be entered from the Exchange. Convenient to it is the bar-room, 18x48; and also adjoining the billiard-room is a lunch-room, 14x48, communicating directly with the Business Exchange. On this floor, adjoining the office, are also located the private office, coat-room, and other conveniences. The elevator is approached directly from the office, and also from the ladies' reception-room, to which it is adjacent.

The first floor, on Quincy street, is entirely occupied by the dining-rooms and kitchen department. The grand dining-room is 94x56, and has adjoining it a smaller dining-room, 34x56. The two can be thrown together, making a dining-hall 128x56—one of the very largest in the country. The dimensions of the entire space occupied by the kitchen are 128x56. The smaller dining-room is connected with two handsome club-rooms, each 24x30. The ladies' ordinary is 45x60. The ladies' parlors are 96x24, and front on Jackson street. Of their appointments and furnishings it is only necessary to say that they will commensurate with the size and grandeur of the hotel. The upper floors of the hotel will be divided into parlors and sleeping-rooms, there being of the latter about 450. The plan, as regards the bedrooms, has been slightly modified, many of them having been, for greater convenience, thrown together.

GARDNER'S HOTEL.

To Mr. F. B. Gardner will doubtless belong the credit of having the first hotel in operation in the burnt district. We have several times, in previous articles, alluded in a general way to this building. It is situated at the corner of Michigan avenue and Jackson street, one of the most attractive localities in the city, and well situated as regards business. It has a front of 120 feet on Michigan avenue by 170 feet on Jackson street, which is about the size of the original Sherman House. The material of the structure is brick, the two fronts to be elaborately ornamented with terra cotta of new and elegant designs devised especially for the building. The style of architecture will be Italian, and the building to be surmounted by a handsome Mansard roof. The height is to be five stories above the basement. There will be two wide entrances of about the same width from the avenue and from Jackson street. The basement will contain the working rooms of the hotel, laundry, drying-room, servants' dining-room, etc.

On the first floor will be the office of the hotel, stores, and business offices. The office of the hotel will be 40x70 in size, the roof being supported by Corinthian columns, with cornice and entablature, and highly ornamented. There will also be upon the same floor a billiard-room on Jackson street, a barber's shop, a lunch-room, and a bar-room. The ladies' entrance to the hotel is from Jackson street. On the second floor are the dining-room and ladies' ordinary, the dining room fronting on Jackson street, the ordinary in the alley. The first is 50x80, the others 27x39. The ladies' parlor, being at the corner of Michigan avenue and Jackson street, commands a fine view of the lake. There will be about 200 sleeping-rooms, all of them of ample size and completely furnished. The kitchens, carving-rooms, etc., are on the second floor, convenient to the dining-rooms. The halls will be wide and long, extending through the entire building, and lighted at the ends.

HONORE'S HOTEL.

Contracts have been awarded and work commenced from plans in the office of Messrs Wheelock & Thomas, architects, for an extensive hotel, on the corner of Adams and Dearborn streets, to be erected by H. H. Honore, Esq.

The exterior of the structure will be of Athens stone, in the popular Renaissance style of architecture, crowned by a rich and graceful Mansard roof. The front on Adams street, 114 feet long, having two facades, and that on Dearborn street, 190 feet in length, the surface being broken by three facades; the central one, being most prominent, will be furnished with emblematic statuary, and ornamented by a projecting colonade over the principal entrance.

It is designed that the first story of the building shall be fitted up and used for banking rooms and first-class stores, all with fire-proof vaults. The spacious dining halls, two in number, are each 35 feet broad and 87 feet long; one upon the first floor for the use of the public, and the other above for the inmates of the house. This latter room is unobstructed by columns, the ceiling being supported by heavy trussed partitions from above. The room will be finished and decorated in the most elaborate manner. The second story is reached by stone staircases, from each of the elaborately finished entrances—a steam elevator with a magnificent car, furnished and put up by the Otis Bros., of New York, will be placed in a convenient part of the building, and kept running day and night.

The upper stories, which are conveniently arranged for the accommodation of guests into suites and single apartments, are reached, in addition to the elevator, by two grand staircases, eight feet wide, finished in hard woods, with heavy panelled balustrades. The halls throughout are wide and airy, forming on each floor an uninterrupted promenade, 12 feet wide and 186 feet long. Two large open courts, covering an area of 2,700 feet, give ample light and ventilation to all the interior chambers. The building has in it, including suites, about 200 rooms, all of which will be heated by steam, in addition to conveniences for local heat. Every precaution is to be taken in the construction of the building against fire. The Mansard roof generally so combustible, is to be made fire-proof externally; and additional means of egress from the building, in case of a panic, is provided, by means of iron corridors connecting every floor of this building with Mr. Honore's other building on Adams and Monroe streets, or from the second story up.

The structure when completed is designed to be, in its interior and exterior effect, unsurpassed in the city, and neither money nor labor will be spared to make it a monument to the memory of its enterprising owner.

BURKE AND KERN.

Burke's well-known European Hotel, Madison street, is to be rebuilt on the old spot, in a superior style and with ampler accommodations. The size of the building on the ground will be 45x87 feet, and the height will be three stories. The front will be of the finest pressed brick, finished with terra cotta ornaments designed especially for the purpose. The hotel will contain sixty rooms.

Charley Kern will make his reappearance on Washington street, in a handsome new brick building 30x60, and four stories in height. The front will be of Milwaukee brick with stone ornaments. The interior of the building will be divided and fitted up as a hotel, on the European plan.

WHEELOCK & THOMAS.

We give the following full schedule of buildings, the plans of which have been perfected or are progressing at the office of Wheelock & Thomas, No. 617 Wabash avenue. These gentlemen will soon return to their office in Rice's new building, wherewith they will enlarge their business to accommodate more perfetly their rapidly increasing number of patrons.

The old Honore Building will soon be erected of Joliet stone, handsomer than before. It will be devoted to the same uses.

J. M. Bryant, of Louisville, has the plans completed and is about commencing an elegant building at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets at a cost of $100,000. The size of the building will 70x102, and will have room for six fine rooms, suitable for banking purposes, fronting on Dearborn street. The east end, fronting on Randolph, is intended for mercantile business. The second and third stories are intended for offices. The fifth, and last story, will be finished up for use by the Free Masons. The exterior of the building will be of gray sandstone, solid and massive in design.

J. B. Rice's building, on Dearborn street, intended for stores and offices, is one of the most prominent objects in the burnt district. It has been several times mentioned.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

J. H. McVicker has completed the plans for his new theatre, and the work has already been commenced on the foundation. The front part will be utilized for stores and offices as before. The auditorium is have all the improvements, and to be capable of seating comfortably 1,500 persons. The front is to be of pressed brick, with terra cotta ornaments of unique designs, grotesque heads of that material appearing above all the windows. The ornaments are designed by Mr. G. Meli, one of the most talented artists in the West, who only needs to be more generally known in Chicago to be rightly appreciated. The front is a double octagon, the octagonal forms extending to the eaves. The grand entrance is to be of iron, also octagonal, and two stories in hight, to be surmounted by statues of the four seasons. Numerous windows along the alley front will render the ventilation of the auditorium perfect, a matter seldom properly attended to in places of amusement. There will be in addition to the main entrance two places of egress for the audience upon the alley. Mr. McVicker expects to have his temple of the drama finished and ready to be opened before the commencement of the fall dramatic season. He has wisely concluded to retain the old name under which the theatre has become dear and familiar to the public.

E. M. Phillips' store on Wabash avenue, near Lake street, is progressing rapidly. It will soon be completed to the second story, when operations upon it will be discontinued until spring opens.

The elegant five-story store being erected by J. H. Reed on the corner of Wabash avenue and Lake street, will be occupied as soon as finished by a well known hardware firm. The size on the ground is 40x190. The front is of pressed brick, with massive grey stone trimmings. The work is going on prosperously.

The building of D. Tabbey on Wabash avenue between Jackson and Van Buren streets is rapidly approaching completion. The lot is 40x150. The front is of pressed brick with ornamental terra cotta trimmings of unique design.

The building of Dr. Judson on State near Washington is progressing satisfactorily, the work being interrupted for a brief period by the severity of the season.

The five-story brick building of Leander Reed on Wabash avenue, near Washington street is up to the second story.

The Lumberman's Exchange, the property of C. G. Smith, Esq., on South Water street is nearly ready for occupancy. The building is three stories in height, with a high basement, has a front [illegible] finished with terra cotta. The [illegible] about erecting a three-story building next to the site of Bookseller's [illegible] the same general design and appearance [illegible].

Mr. Stone is building a large store on Madison street, near LaSalle, 40x87, four stories in height, the front to be of Athens-stone, of tasteful architectural design. The work is progressing.

The large four-story store, of Thomas Machin, on State street, near Madison, is under good headway. The lot is 72x120. The front is to be of Philadelphia pressed brick, with gray stone ornaments.

E. BURLING & CO.

The large clerical force employed by Burling & Co. are kept busily employed in perfecting plans already conceived, or in perfecting new ones. At this place we glean the following interesting particulars of interest to all who desire to see the city restored to its former beauty.

Alexander White will build on Wells street, between Washington and Randolph, a four-story building, first-class in all its appointments. The dimensions are 80x111. The front will be entirely of iron. The first story is to be used for mercantile purposes, the rest for offices. The entire building will be supplied with vaults and all modern conveniences. The work will soon be contracted for.

Mr. White also contemplates improving his lots on Lake and Franklin, and on Wells street, near Lake, by putting up first-class improvements. The plans are not yet fully developed.

Mr. Jonathan Young Scammon's Interoceanic Building on Wabash avenue is already up to the first story. It will be 166x38 feet on the ground, and five stories high besides the basement. It will be built of brick handsomely ornamented, and will be a credit to the part of the city where it is located.

Plans have just been completed for the erection of several buildings by William Blair.

Plans have been commenced for the same for a brick building 40x40 feet, and four stories high, on Washington street, between Wells and Franklin. The front will be ornamented with brown stone trimmings.

Work on the Nevada Block, intermitted for several weeks on account of the severity of the weather, has just been resumed, the ethereal mildness of the last few days being considered highly favorable to building projects. The original plans have been modified to adapt the corner of the block to banking purposes.

Plans have been made for the erection of a building by W. M. West on Van Buren street, near Wabash avenue. The material will be brick, with brown stone dressings. The height is to be four stories. The basement is already being laid.

Messrs. Scammon, Clark, and Dickey are about erecting on Clark street, nearly opposite the Tremont House, a block of stores, 80x40, four stories high, with a light and airy basement. The material will be brick, with handsome terra cotta trimmings.

Mr. J. K. Botsford has let the contracts for a building 40x80, and four stories high, to be erected on the northeast corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. The building is to be used for mercantile purposes, and will be finished in the best style.

Charles Busby will rebuild the store formerly occupied by C. W. and E. Partridge & Co., on Wabash avenue, between Washington and Madison, in nearly the same style. The contracts for the work are already let.

Contracts have been let for a building to be erected at the southwest corner of Lake and Franklin streets by James Crow.

Also for a building at the northwest corner of the same streets for William B. Ogden. Also for a building at the northwest corner of State and South Water for the Wicker Brothers.

All of these will be heavy buildings for warehouse purposes, five stories high and having the exterior ornaments of stone. Work will be immediately commenced on them.

J. W. Scoville is having plans prepared for a building at the corner of Washington and Dearborn streets for the Prairie State Savings, Loan and Trust Company. It will be 60x110 and four stories high. Both fronts will be of brownstone of an extremely rich and handsome design. The portion to be occupied by the bank is to be entirely fire-proof as far as external conflagrations are concerned.

Most of the buildings of Jonathan Young Scammon are approaching completion, and some of them are already occupied.

S. M. Nickerson will build at the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street a handsome five-story building, 30x108. The first story will be arranged for stores and banks, the second story for offices. The structure will be of the most substantial character and an ornament to the city.

The large Burlington Block, near Sixteenth street, is nearly ready for occupancy.

The building of James Morgan, near the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court, is nearly ready for occupancy.

Isaac N. Arnold, George L. Dunlap, and Perry H. Smith will rebuild their blocks of residences, on the North Side, in the same general styles.

Samuel G. Taylor will rebuild his store, on North Clark street, in the same manner.

The five stores on the Newberry estate, near Chicago avenue, are making good headway.

The stores of N. Mears in the same locality, mentioned in a previous article, are nearly completed.

The tannery of Eliel & Co., near the Chicago avenue bridge, is to be rebuilt at once, the contracts having already been let.

MERRIAM & STREET.

Brick building, cut-stone trimmings, for H. S. McLean, on Monroe, between LaSalle street and Fifth avenue. Basement and three stories 45x100 feet.

In rear of above, a brick building, 45x88 feet; basement and five stories.

For R. B. Appleby, cut-stone front and brick sides; basement and five story building, 45x188 feet. Nos. 180 and 182 Monroe street.

William Young's building, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Van Buren street; material, pressed brick; size 24x80 feet; basement and three stories.

Nathaniel Norton's building, on Washington street, cut-stone front, iron cornice; basement and four stories; 24x96 feet.

An office building for A. C. Prout & Co., southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street, 46 feet 7 inches on Madison street, 100 feet 6 inches on Fifth avenue; and basement, 12 feet high, divided into six offices. Principal story 14 feet high, divided into four offices; second story 13 feet high, divided into 11 offices; third story 11 feet high, divided into 11 offices; fourth story 11 feet high, divided into apartments. There are five fire-proof vaults in the basement and three in the principal story. The whole building is fully appointed with water and gas. There is to be a grand entrance to the offices fronting on Madison street, which communicates by a flight of easy stairs with the stories above. The hall is lighted by transom windows in the rear end, and from a large sky-light. The front on Madison street is faced with cut stone of an elaborate, but tasteful design. The front on Fifth avenue is of pressed brick, with cut stone water tables, pilasters, capitals, string courses, sill courses, and window dressings; taken as a whole it reflects great credit on the owner.

Double store on State street, 36 feet front, for C. T. Bowen & Co.; basement and three stories high; front of Racine pressed brick, with elaborate stone dressings to windows, and the whole surmounted by a fine cornice and pediment of galvanized iron.

Four-story and basement brick building, 50 feet front on South Water street.

Two story and basement brick building near Kinzie and Rush streets, 45 feet front.

Brick building on Michigan avenue, 44 feet front and 170 feet deep.

Building 44 feet front, near Kinzie and Market streets; basement and three stories; principal story for stores; basement, second, and third stories to be used for hotel purposes; material, brick, with stone trimmings.

Hotel on Wabash avenue; basement and three stories; 69 feet front and 107 feet deep; front of Athens marble.

The plans for several other large buildings are in course of preparation, but are not sufficiently advanced to be made public. They are also furnishing plans for several large schools in country towns.

The Wife of Fisk.

Boston Correspondence of the Providence Press.

The excitement attending the Fisk murder has nearly died out. It was nearly as great here, where the deceased was well known, as in New York. Mrs. Fisk has resided in a stylish house in Chester square for some years, and thither her husband has generally come once a week, arriving by the Fall River Line Sunday morning, and returning to New York Sunday night. It became a matter of inquiry, a year or so since, whether Fisk himself lived in Boston or New York, the inquiry being instituted by the internal revenue officials, and it was finally ciphered down that his legal residence was in New York, and in that city he was called upon to make his income returns. When he was in the dry goods firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co., he and his wife boarded at the Tremont House. Subsequently, or perhaps it was while he was still connected with that firm, he bought the house in Chester square. He and Mrs. Fisk visited Europe some years since, and Mrs. Fisk, accompanied by her friend, Miss Fanny Harrod (who was formerly a school-teacher in this city), and Mr. A. J. Pollard, Fisk's express agent here, made a second European tour last summer. There was no estrangement whatever between Mr. and Mrs. Fisk, as would have seemed natural. The latter has lived in expensive style, her husband furnishing the money. Her stylish carriage is well known in our streets, and it is the same in which the Colonel was wont to ride when he was here. In the course of his Sunday visits he transacted an immense amount of business, after holding a continuous levee at the house in Chester square. It was currently reported some years ago that the deceased had placed in trust for his wife a considerable sum of money, to guard either one or both against a "rainy day." This sum was variously estimated from two to three hundred thousand dollars to a million dollars. The trustees were said to be well-known Boston gentlemen. When Mrs. Fisk was recently in Europe, a most extravagant article appeared in an American journal published in Paris, describing the expensive wardrobe she was said to have purchased abroad. No Queen was ever arrayed half so gorgeously as the fanciful writer sought to array Mrs. Fisk. How much truth there was in the article, which was extensively copied in this country, Bostonians have no means of knowing, for the lady dresses no more extravagantly than scores of our fashionable ladies, although she has always been remarkable for her taste and elegance in dress. She has been a constant attendant at the theatres, and, during the run of "The Twelve Temptations" and the opera bouffe, both of which were managed by her husband, she sat in a private box night after night.

—It was a beauteous mayden,
Most picturesque to see;
Her architecture was brunette,
Darke as ye sloe was she,—
But never having seen a sloe,
We'll take that back, for we can't knowe
How dark ye sloe may be.

CHICAGO FEDERAL OFFICERS.

An Alleged Corrupt Custom-House Ring.

The President's Brother Said to Be a Member of It, and a Sharer in the Spoils.

Investigation Needed.

Chicago (Jan. 28) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

A little over a year ago a confidential letter from Orville L. Grant to his brother, the President, found its way to the public through the columns of the *Commercial*. It is needless to say that it was of such an extraordinary character as to produce a sensation in this city when republished, and the name of "Orville" was passed around with such rapidity and energy that the very air resounded with the musical syllabication; and a number of ingenious reporters were immediately despatched to make the acquaintance of the brother of the President. The reader, if he takes an interest in political affairs, will doubtless recollect that that letter made grave charges against the Supervisor and Collector of Internal Revenue, of collusion with the whiskey men, and warned the President, as became a brother, that unless he shook off these men, his Administration would be held responsible for the corruption. In giving the information he washed his hands of any responsibility which would have attached if he had remained silent. But the most noticeable feature of this remarkable letter was the energy with which he urged the appointment to one of the places of James Ayars, Jr., deputy in the office of Collector of Port. Hereby we learn the motive which prompted the letter.

It is doubtful if the appointment of Ayars could have been accomplished, even if that letter had not been made public and Mr. Orville Grant exposed. It is hard to believe the appointing power could be so prostituted. But the affectionate brother now became an object of pity. He remained in his house, and when Collector Jussen and Supervisor Bloomfield demanded an investigation he addressed to them a retraction. The official heads of these gentlemen subsequently fell into the executioner's basket, but through other influences, as the sequel will show.

Why did Orville Grant want Ayers promoted to a fat revenue office? The investigation your correspondent suggests would tell; but if his opinion were asked for he should feel bound to say that it was because of the adaptability of Ayars to the whiskey business.

There is a Custom-House Ring in Chicago, as there is in New York, of infinitesimal proportions as compared with the latter, but none the less shameless, and a disgrace to the Civil Service. It is popularly believed that Orville Grant is an important member of the Ring and shares in the profits. Now I do not say this can be proved, very likely it could not be legally established, but intelligent and well informed citizens believe it to be true, and they have good reason for so believing. They feel scandalized at the condition of affairs in and around the Custom-House, and hope that as soon as the President is advised of the facts he will bring about a speedy reformation.

The Collector of the Port is James E. McLean, a partner in the leather business with Orville Grant. At the time of his appointment this partnership existed, and has continued ever since, McLean giving his time to the Custom House and Grant superintending the leather store. McLean was little known, although several years a citizen of Chicago, doing business on Lake street, and no member of the Republican party could give any good reason why he should receive the appointment to the most important, if not the most lucrative, office in the Northwest in the gift of the President. It was understood to be an indirect way of serving his brother, and word was given out at the time, and has been so often repeated in public since, as to come to be generally believed now, that the income derived from the office was to be divided between the members of the firm of Grant & McLean, though if the income is only the legal salary of $4,000, there is little to divide. But be this as it may, Mr. McLean is unknown to the Republican party of Illinois. Even this lack of party indorsement might have been overlooked if the appointee had proved to be a superior public officer. But that he is not; his habits are not exemplary, and his associations are bad.

The Deputy Collector is James Ayars, Jr., the man whose business capacity and integrity were certified to the President by Orville Grant. He was formerly a clerk in a drug store on Lake street, in the vicinity of Grant & McLean's leather store. He is the companion of McLean, and doubtless his peculiar social qualifications recommended him for the place. Other members of the Ring are Phil. Hoyne, United States Commissioner; L. H. Boutell, Assistant United States District Attorney; and Tom H. Keefe, Custom House Inspector. Hoyne and Boutell were appointed during President Buchanan's Administration, and Keefe was a detective in the employ of Farwell & Co., and was recommended to his place by his patron, Mr. Charles Farwell, M. C. They can now be found, at almost any hour in the afternoon and evening, at Tom Andrews' saloon, on Congress street, as they could before the fire, when that worthy dispensed liquors on Dearborn street, opposite the Custom House.

This set of men who represent the National Government are the friends and associates of the fast members of the community. They live high, keep horses and carriages, and are in a flourishing state. There are not wanting incidents in the official transactions of some of these men, related by members of the bar and others, which, to say the least, require explanation. They need not be related here, the object of this letter being to give the President an opportunity to have the transaction of the members of the Ring investigated, and their worthless heads taken off. It is believed that the President would gladly relieve this community of the disgrace to which it is now subjected, and strengthen his Administration by the appointment of good citizens to these offices, and by the removal of the least ground for suspicion that his brother shares in the spoils of office. If the members of the firm of Grant & McLean were to devote their time and energy to the hide and leather business, instead of to customs and bummer politics; if they and their associates, Ayars, Hoyne, Boutell and Keefe, were at once to retire to private life, the Government would be relieved of a great scandal, and the atmosphere about the Custom House would be purified and rendered endurable to honest citizens.

Although the request of Orville Grant, preferred in that famous letter, which was to save the President from the disastrous consequences of the corrupt practices of Bloomfield and Jussen, was not granted, official charges were soon after made. The course of Senator Schurz in opposing the Administration furnished ground sufficient (according to the rule in party politics) for the removal of his brother-in-law, Colonel E. Jussen, Collector of this Revenue District. Jussen had served in the army, and at the close of the war came to this city to practice law. When appointed to the office, having become so recently a citizen, objection was made by Republicans, who held that the office should have been bestowed on some one better known, who was acquainted with Illinois political affairs. But at the time of Jussen's removal, this objection had been pretty generally overcome. He had made a favorable impression by his suave manners, and was esteemed as an excellent official—a little to much disposed to leniency, perhaps, but an officer of high character and undoubted integrity. The warm terms of praise in which Senator Schurz spoke of his brother-in-law the other day, are generally endorsed here. Jussen is a large, handsome man, intelligent, cultivated, and of most pleasing address. He is a man of no ordinary ability, and undoubtedly possesses superior qualifications for the public service. He is in Europe at present, I believe.

His successor in the office of Revenue Collector is Mr. Herman Rastor, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, a representative German, a man of ability and good character, who certainly has shown in the administration of his office that the Government has lost nothing in the change. His appointment has proved undoubtedly more satisfactory to the Republicans than that of Colonel Jussen. However, the thing for the President to do, if he wanted the united support of the Germans, was to have left Jussen undisturbed, and make Rastor Collector of the Port in place of his brother's partner, McLean.

Ira Bloomfield, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, who made Orville Grant eat humble pie, was removed, but was given another place at Washington. His successor is the Hon. Dan. W. Munn, of Cairo, formerly a member of the State Senate, and a friend of General John A. Logan. He is a man with a taste for the dirty water of politics, and is understood to be especially devoted to the interests of Logan. He will doubtless prove an important member of the Custom House Ring. Whether he can play poker with Charley Farwell remains to be seen.

General B. J. Sweet, an estimable gentleman, and worthy of office, was removed from the office of Pension Agent to make a place for Hon. David Blakeley, of the *Evening Post*. Now, in this case, the misfortune was in not having had a leg shot off, instead of an arm, in the military service of his country; for, with but one leg, he might have stood his ground against the editor. But he has been cared for at Washington, and the country has lost nothing by the change. David Blakely is not only a live editor, the publisher of the best evening paper west of the mountains, but a good officer. He, too, well deserved to be made Surveyor of the Port; but, evidently, it would not do to disturb the nice little arrangement made for the benefit of the brother of the President.

The other Federal officers here are good men. General J. D. Webster, Assessor, was Chief of Artillery under Grant, and did good service at Pittsburg Landing and elsewhere. B. H. Campbell, United States Marshal, is from Galena, is an estimable citizen, and is respected by everybody. Colonel Eastman, the Postmaster, has been unfortunate, but he is too much the gentleman to associate with McLean, Ayers, Hoyne & Co. His deputy, C. S. Squyres, and Colonel Clowry, Chief of the Letter Carriers' Department, are good, faithful officers, and the Chicago Post Office is one of the best in the country. Colonel Miller, in the Special Service, is also regarded as a good man, and not as belonging to the Ring. There is no need of a change here.

There is need, however, of an investigation into the corrupt practices of the Custom House, as I have before stated, and a thorough clearing out of the bummers who fill the official places, and who are the friends and associates of Orville Grant.

ROCK ISLAND.

HYDROPHOBIA.

The Bite of a Rabid Dog Not Always Death.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Within the last three years, saying nothing of the three persons bitten by the mad-dog which ran at large in the western part of the city two days last week before being killed, three other persons living in Detroit have been bitten by dogs supposed or known to be rabid, and yet have thus far felt no ill effects. Their wounds were promptly attended to by surgeons, being cauterized and submitted to other processes generally resorted to to prevent the spread of virus through the system. It has come to be understood among surgeons that where a wound inflicted by a mad-dog is promptly attended to the patient incurs but little risk, the great danger being in neglecting proper treatment until the poison has had time to permeate through the system. There is now in this city a gentleman holding a Government appointment, and well known to hundreds of our citizens, who has been a sufferer from hydrophobia for the last fifteen years, and undoubtedly will be to the day of his death. Fifteen years ago, while one day playing with a little dog belonging to the family, the gentleman was bitten on the finger, just enough to draw a little blood. The dog had been dumpish for two or three days, lying in his kennel, and refusing food, but no one had any idea that it was a case of hydrophobia. After being bitten, the man, then a boy, applied his lips to the wound and spat out the blood, but in a few minutes was so sick and dizzy that he had to lie down. In fact, he felt so ill that it was two days before he could eat any food except a bit of toast, and when he got up the dog was foaming at the mouth, biting at his chain, and as mad as any dog ever was. The discovery alarmed the boy so that he went to a surgeon and had the little wound cauterized, and was ill again for several days of fever, his fright having something to do with his illness this time. However, when he got up again, he had no longer any fear, and did not feel any effects of the bite until nearly three years afterwards. The circumstance was passing from his memory, when, one day during a winter's rain storm, he fell down in a fit, and recovered to find himself impelled to bite every one who came near him. He was conscious of this, dreaded that he would do himself some injury, and requested them to tie him down on the bed, which was done. When a glass of water was brought him, he shrieked, snapped his teeth, and exhibited such terror and aversion that the attendant removed the glass as soon as possible. In a few hours the patient was much better, and in a day or two was able to be about again. He went to a doctor about it, and the conclusion was reached that he was tainted with hydrophobia, but not to an extent to fear serious results, as he was young, and there was reason to believe that the symptoms would decrease as age increased. Time passed on, and thirteen months after he had another attack, this time on the street during a rain in February. He was not so ill, and was not so long in recovering, but he could not bear the sight of water, and felt like biting the men who carried him home. Regularly thereafter, up to the present time, the gentleman has had a struggle with the malady every winter, but has had no severe attack for the past six years. A year ago, while standing on a street corner under an umbrella, which also sheltered another gentleman, he felt the symptoms, and asked his companion to lead him home. In going along he kept his eyes up as much as possible, dreading to see the water in the gutters, and had to exercise the greatest vigilance and self-control over himself to keep from biting at the hand holding up the umbrella. He went home, went to bed for a couple of hours, and the symptoms entirely disappeared. After these attacks the gentleman acts a little strange and is morose for several days, and, as an apology for any rudeness which he may be guilty of, explains his affliction to the aggrieved party to account for his conduct.

There is another case just as singular, all the facts of which are known to Officer Norton of the police force, he having lived neighbor to the patient for years. It is that of a wealthy and respected farmer in one of the townships of this county. Nearly twenty years ago, when a young man, the farmer was bitten by a dog which was in apparent good health, but which became rabid some days after. The bite was not thought worthy of notice, even after the dog had displayed undoubted symptoms of hydrophobia, it being the opinion of the doctors that the dog had no symptoms at the time of inflicting the wound. The young man went about his work as usual, and it was more than a year before he felt the presence of the malady. The symptoms first came during a rain storm, as in the first case, and he exhibited the same aversion of water, and the desire to bite the hands of his attendants. At least once a year since the first attack the farmer has exhibited signs of hydrophobia, and the symptoms have rather increased each year, and last longer. For two or three days before they appear, and for several days after, the farmer has a dread of water. In returning one evening after a rain storm, he found a small puddle of water under the gate, and, in trying to overcome his repugnance and force himself to step over it, he fell down in a fit, and had the worst attack he ever had. He now employs a young man to go around with him as he oversees his men, and firmly believes that he will one day die in one of these attacks.

Small-Pox Excitement at Mason, Michigan.

From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen, Jan. 24.

The usually quiet village of Mason was thrown into a fever of excitement, yesterday morning, over certain wild rumors to the effect that a small-pox corpse had been found unburied in a graveyard some four miles west of the village. The sensations of the villagers can be imagined when a farmer from the west went to the Sheriff and told him that he had himself seen a coffin in a graveyard aforesaid, with a label bearing the words "small-pox" upon it.

Sheriff Spears, when he had received this information, immediately secured the company of a physician (Dr. Root) and started to investigate. On arriving at the graveyard they found the corpse enclosed in a coffin and left deserted, just as stated. But in a few minutes a number of persons made their appearance, who laid claim to the corpse. They said that the corpse was the body of a man who had died of the small-pox (where, our informant did not learn), and that they were seeking a certain cemetery in which to bury him. They had lost their way, and had deposited the body in the graveyard alluded to, with a notice warning people away, while they made inquiries as to the locality of the cemetery they desired to find.

Sheriff Spears directed them to the cemetery they were seeking, and they immediately took their departure with the body.

Who these persons were, where they came from, who the small-pox victim was, and where they wished to bury him, we were unable to learn.

The Demoralization of Mexico—Popular Desire for Annexation to the United States.

Washington (Jan. 24) Despatch to the New York Evening Post.

An army officer stationed on the frontier of Texas writes here under the date of the 12th inst. that he has just returned from a visit to the interior of Mexico, and that he found the country in a very unsettled condition. The people are almost in favor of immediate annexation to the United States. In every part of Mexico uprisings against the Juarez Government are daily occurring, and the authorities have not strength enough to crush them out. The result is that the system of bushwhacking prevails in favor of twenty or more petty leaders. In many cases troops were sent to put down these insurrectionists, but they have joined the insurgents. A feeling of distrust as to the ability of the present Government to stop these disorders prevails everywhere, and the people are, therefore, looking to the United States for protection and help to save the country from going to utter ruin and falling into the hands of robbers and plunderers.

SONS OF BELIAL WHIPPED.

A Band of Muscular Methodists Punishing Satan's Imps.

A Wedding and a Donation Party in Denville, N. J.—Impious Young Men Creating Trouble—The Brethren Whale Them Most Unmercifully—Arrest of the Gang.

From the New York Sun, Jan. 26.

Denville is not the prettiest place in New Jersey; nor yet the homeliest. It is inhabited scatteringly by average Jerseymen, who indulge in apple-jack and Jersey lightning equally with their fellow-citizens of other portions of the Independent Commonwealth. In matters theological, Denville acknowledges fealty to John Wesley, in whose goodly counsels and wholesome doctrines its citizens are regularly schooled under the ministrations of the Rev. B. N. Reed, who exercises a monopoly of religious teaching in the community. The Rev. Mr. Reed, however, is but a *locum tenens* in the Denville charge. The regular Conference appointee died last summer, and Mr. Reed happening to be in Newark without employment, was selected by the Presiding Elder of the district to fill the vacancy until the next Conference. Mr. Reed resides with his family upon his own possessions in Newark. When called to this charge by the Presiding Elder he was not averse to accepting it. He engaged board for himself for such time as his duties might detain him at Denville in the family of the widow Lyons, a most worthy and estimable sister in the Church. Thus it happened that the annual donation visit to the Denville Pastor was given at the residence of the good widow Lyons.

A POINTED REBUKE.

Mr. Reed proved himself a most acceptable and useful pastor. His daily walk and conversation, as well as his public minstrations in the sanctuary, have commended him to all those who have a suitable appreciation of and regard for, the ministry. In and about the village are a number of wicked and depraved youths and young men who have no regard either for sacred things or the common proprieties of life. These wicked people have vexed the pious inhabitants not a little. They have made it a practice to frequent the rural sanctuary and disturb the assemblage of the devout with unseemly mirth and profane conduct.

They covered the floor with tobacco juice to such an extent as to render the nuisance unbearable; and on a recent occasion, the good minister was obliged to reprove them in a pointed manner. He especially commented on the impropriety of defiling the Lord's house with tobacco juice; and glancing through the house he added, "This nuisance is especially noticeable in the neighborhood of the seat occupied by David Lash."

All eyes were turned upon David Lash; but Lash only cast defiance back at the clergyman, and subsequently was heard to remark impiously that "he'd get even with old Reed for that," or something to that effect. But in this Lash misunderstood the good pastor. He had merely indicated the locality where the nuisance was most conspicuous, but had not intimated that Lash was the offender. Indeed, it was generally known that, though Lash—or Dave, as he is commonly called—was an intemperate fellow and the leader of the wicked young men, he did not use tobacco in any form. It was his associates who committed the nuisance for which he was seemingly reprimanded.

A WEDDING.

On Wednesday evening last the whole community assembled at the residence of the widow Lyons to pay the pastor their annual donation visit. At 6 o'clock of that evening the good minister officiated in a happy event at the residence of Mr. Ira Peer, one of the most prominent citizens of the village, and a near neighbor of Mrs. Lyons. The occasion was the marriage of Miss Ella Peer and Mr. Samuel D. Price, of Newark. This affair passed off pleasantly, and the minister pocketed his fee and returned to his donation party. Scarcely, however, had he withdrawn, and when the newly-married pair were not an hour old in matrimony, the bridal residence was surrounded by a boisterous company of boys, youths, and young men, including nearly all the younger portion of the male members of the community, conspicuous among whom were the wicked and depraved young men to whom allusion has been made. The company was armed with guns, tin pans, pistols, toot-horns, drums, horse-fiddles, and lungs of great capacity, which, when united in a grand chorus, without regard for tune or time, produced a volume of discord and din of the most hideous character. In the vernacular of the region, such a serenade is termed

"A SKIMMERTON."

In other localities it is known as a "horning." It usually occurs at a later hour in the evening, when the bridal party has retired, and continues until the serenaders are bought off with refreshments, or scattered with a few discharges of buckshot, well delivered from a trusty shot-gun. Mr. Peer quickly saw the policy of treating in a friendly way with the unwelcome visitors, and they were promptly invited in and treated to refreshments, of which whiskey was the most prominent feature. After partaking of the refreshments the company withdrew, the good young men repairing to the donation, and the wicked and depraved ones in a body retiring to a disreputable groggery in the lower part of the village, where they procured a gallon of Jersey Lightning and proceeded to make merry. Before this dispersion, however, it was remarked by the more elderly and sedate of the brethern at the donation visit that they might expect a call from the boisterous portion of the serenaders before the evening was over.

THE DONATION VISIT.

In the meantime, a very large company, both old and young, male and female, had collected at the Widow Lyons' to pay their respects to the pastor, and contribute their mites to his store of wordly goods. The excellent supper provided by the good sisters of the church had been partaken of by between 100 and 150 guests at 50 cents a head, and still accessions continued to pour in. Cake and coffee were getting scarce, but sacred music and moral games contributed to the prolongation of the pleasures of the evening. No profane dancing was permitted, but a melodious melodion gave forth accompaniments to the warblings of Mear and Old Hundred by the more devout, while the younger and gayer portions of the company engaged in playing Copenhagen, or Slap and Kiss 'em, Drop the Handkerchief, Blind Man's Buff, and other similar games. The house was crowded up stairs and down, front and back, and way out into the kitchen. The visit so far was a grand, an unparalleled success, attesting in the most forcible manner the popularity of the good pastor.

THE DISTURBANCE BEGINS.

But suddenly, between 10 and 11 o'clock, when the enjoyment was at its height, and the sweet singers were rendering "The Shining Shore" with great impressiveness, voices were heard in the crowded hall near the entrance door, indecorously joining in the song, and by their boisterous tones and frivolous words rendering inharmonious and impious what had previously been so sweet and inspiring. Of course this interruption destroyed the music. The good Widow Lyons forced her way through the throng to the vicinity of the intruders, and kindly requested them to refrain from making a disturbance. They replied to her gentle words in coarse and vulgar language, and demanded supper. She told them that there was no supper left, and again urged them to be quiet if they wished to remain. But her entreaties only provoked them to greater rudeness and profanity. Finally Brother Stephen B. Cooper, a venerable specimen of muscular Christianity, approached the scene, and, without further parleying with the disturbers, told them that they must either behave themselves or leave.

The determined manner of this good brother had the effect of quieting the fellows for a while, and they seemed disposed to behave themselves. Again the pious music was started, and once more the moral games essayed in the front parlor. The disturbance was nearly forgotten, when all of a sudden the young ladies came

RUSHING IN A FRIGHT

from the parlor, exclaiming that the wicked young men had insulted them. Indeed, the obscene and indecent language of the intruders was then heard throughout the house. Brother Cooper again rushed to the rescue, exclaiming, "Brethren, this must be stopped!"

Brother John Hinchman, Brother Charles Fisher, Brother Charles Dickerson, and others rallied at the appeal, and a movement was made upon the interlopers, who now had possession of the front parlor, and were armed with the guns and other instruments they had used at the skimmerton. They were found to be the depraved characters of the community, under the leadership of Dave Lash, with Jude Osborn, Tom Van Orden, Dewitt Van Orden, John Van Orden, and several others at his back, all influenced with bad liquor and in for a fight. By a masterly movement the good brothers lit upon the rioters before the latter could prepare for defence, and disarmed them in a jiffy. But though thus summarily disarmed, the wicked youths were not conquered. They came for a fight, and were bound to have it. And they got just what they came for—

A GOOD METHODIST FIGHT.

Brother Cooper singled out his man and jerked him to the door, when the two fell out across the stoop into the door-yard in a close embrace, with Methodism on the top. Without waiting to see the result of this exit Brother Fisher followed with another son of Belial, who also went under. Then came Brother Hinchman with his man, and the other brethren with their men, and soon the yard was filled full of sin and iniquity topped off with belligerent Wesleyism in full vigor. Darkness reigned in that door-yard, and fists rained also, the darkness and the light for the once being both the same to the good disciples of fighting Christianity who knew what they had hold of. But the darkness was soon dispelled by the glare of kerosene lamps held by the sisters on the doorsteps, when the one-sidedness of the contest was seen, and the brethren let up. Strange to say, not one of the good men were scratched, though their clothes were sadly torn and sopped with mud. But those wicked young men presented a sad sight. Their countenances were torn and bleeding, and among them all scarcely a complete suit of clothes remained. And so the first round ended with

VICTORY FOR THE RIGHT.

But this was not end of it. At first the rioters were disposed to submit and own up beat. One after another of them picked himself up and retired through the gateway into the street in strikingly sheepish and crestfallen manner. But once they were well out of the clutches of the fighting Methodists and by themselves, their courage returned, and they resolved not to give it up so. After a brief council of war, they approached the picket fence enclosing the widow's lot, and began tearing off the pickets for weapons, and most formidable weapons they make, too.

Seeing this demonstration on the part of the foe, the brethren held a hasty council, at which it was resolved to summon the village Magistrate, and awaiting his arrival, act on the defensive. The Magistrate, Squire Wadsworth, lived half a mile distant. A messenger was at once sent to fetch him. The depraved youths, however, had no notion of waiting the arrival of reinforcements by their antagonists, but at once made preparations for the assault. They advanced threateningly, and with derisive boasts couched in the most disgusting language that bad whisky could inspire, and had reached the gate, when the brethren resolved upon another assault, and a sortie was made in force. At first the whiskeyites essayed to use their weapons, but the assault was too sudden and vigorous for them. It was evident that they were no match for enraged Methodists, and, becoming demoralized, they attempted to fly. In this, however, they only partly succeeded. A few of them got off, but the most were captured, and, after a little repetition of the first dose of pummelling, were secured with strong cords, and held as prisoners. This ended the second round, with

VICTORY AGAIN ON THE METHODIST BANNERS.

'Squire Wadsworth arrived about the end of the second round, and at once proceeded to make out formal warrants for the arrest of the wicked disturbers of the peace, deputizing the brethren to serve the warrants. The prisoners were already in custody, and the arrest was a mere matter of form. But the next question was what to do with the captives. This matter was quickly arranged by Brother Dickerson, who offered his store, close at hand, as a temporary prison, and thither the prisoners were marched. Scarcely, however, had they been thus corralled, and the close scrutiny under which they had been held abated, when two of the Van Ordens, Tom and John, managed to loosen the cords that bound them, and, by a sudden movement, escaped through a back door. They have not been heard from since.

DEPRAVITY AT BAY.

With this escapade as a reminder, the brethren thought it well to look more closely to their prisoners, when, sure enough, not only was Dave Lash found already loose, but Jude Osborn was seen to be so nearly so as to throw out his arms in defiance when accused of seeking to escape. Lash at once seized a pitchfork that stood handy, and, thrusting it into Osborn's hands, cried to him to defend his life, and the two began retreating, backwards, towards the rear of the store, Osborn covering the retreat with the pitchfork, which he held menacingly before him, threatening to run it through "any bloody Methodist that would dare put a hand on him." The crowd of brethren seemed momentarily cowed at this exhibition of defiance, and some even started to go out. Brother Dickerson seeing this, locked the door and put the key in his pocket, saying, "No one goes out; we will secure these fellows, or all die together." Thereupon Brother Cooper seized a pound weight off the counter, and, advancing to Osborn, cried:

"Drop that pitchfork, Jude, or I'll dash your brains out."

CAPTURED.

At the same time he prepared to hurl the weight, at which demonstration Osborn wilted and dropped the weapon. But Lash quickly caught it up, and defied the whole crowd to take him, swearing that "he'd run it through the first Methodist that came near him." Brother Cooper fixed his eyes on the desperado and advanced with the weight uplifted, while Lash retreated backward with the fork levelled.

"Drop it, Dave, or I'll mash your head with this weight," cried the plucky Methodist.

"Come on, d——n you, and I'll put daylight through you," replied Lash.

"Drop it, I tell you, Dave, or you are a dead man," cried Brother Cooper.

"Come another step and I'll bore a hole through you," replied Lash.

And so the one advanced and the other retreated, the distance between them gradually diminishing, the good brother watching an opportunity to make a spring, when suddenly Lash hurled the pitchfork with fearful force directly at his pursuer. Fortunately for Brother Cooper, at the moment Lash hurled the weapon, he stumbled against some barrels standing behind him in his path, which destroyed his aim, and the pitchfork flew harmlessly over the head of its target. But at the same moment Brother Cooper made a spring, and catching the depraved wretch, forced him back across the barrels and held him a prisoner.

This ended the fight. A constable was procured soon after, with a stock of wristlets, and the fellows were secured and taken to Morristown on commitments signed by Justice Wadsworth to await the action of the Grand Jury. Lash was, however, released on bail, his father giving security in the sum of $700 for his appearance when needed.

The brethren and sisters returned to the pastor's domicil at the end of the disturbance, and resumed their pious pleasures as if nothing had disturbed them. The party did not break up until after midnight, leaving the beloved pastor more than $150 richer than he had been.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Adverse Report of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, in their report against the memorial of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Isabella Hooker, Susan B. Anthony and others, say:

It was argued before the Committee by the memorialists,—who, by a departure from the usual practice of the Committee, were admitted to a public discussion of the principles involved in the memorial,—that the right of every citizen, male and female, to vote was secured by that clause of the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution which provides that no State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, and that the second section was designed to fix a penalty on the State for a violation of the former provision. But such a construction is at war with all the theories of constitutional government. An unconstitutional act is void; in other words, an unconstitutional act is no act. The Legislature of a State may attempt to pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts; but as the Legislature cannot pass such an act the attempt is void, and the obligation of the contract is not impaired. It would, therefore, be absurd to punish a State for the vain, ineffectual attempt to impair the obligation of a contract, a thing it could not do, and, therefore, had not done.

So if, by the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment, no State can make or enforce any law to deny the right of suffrage to any portion of its male citizens over 21 years of age, not guilty of a crime, then an attempt to do so would be merely void, wholly inoperative, and it would be absurd to punish such State for doing what it could not do, and, therefore, had not done. The remedy under the Constitution against any attempted but unconstitutional legislation of a State is by application to the judicial Courts of the Union which have jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States and a supervisory control, by writ of error, in State Courts in regard to causes in which either party asserts a right or privilege under the Constitution or laws of the Union which is denied or overruled by the State Courts. But there is another reason equally conclusive against the construction contended for. By the Fourteenth Amendment Congress is empowered to enforce all the provisions of that amendment by appropriate legislation; therefore, if a State should attempt to exclude from the right of suffrage any person entitled, under the Fourteenth Amendment, to participate therein it would be the undoubted duty of Congress to defeat such attempt by appropriate legislation; so that to regard the second section of this amendment as imposing upon the State a penalty for denying this right includes the absurdity of imposing such penalty for an attempt of the State to do what it is the duty of Congress to prevent. Again, the right of female suffrage is inferentially denied by the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides that in case a State in the exercise of a right conceded to exist, shall exclude a portion of the male inhabitants specified, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such "excluded" male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State; the basis is not to be reduced in the proportion which the number of the excluded male citizens shall bear to the whole population of the State, male or female, but only in the proportion which they bear to the number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State. It is evident, from this provision, that females are not regarded as belonging to the voting population of a State.

The Fifteenth Amendment is equally decisive. It provides: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged or denied by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This amendment would have been wholly unnecessary if the Fourteenth Amendment had secured to all citizens the right to vote. It must be regarded as recognizing the right of every State, under the Constitution as it previously stood, to deny or abridge the right of a citizen to vote on any account in the pleasure of such State, and by the Fifteenth Amendment the rights of States in this respect are only so far restricted that no State can base such exclusion upon race, color, or previous condition of servitude. With this single exception of race, color, and previous condition of servitude, the power of a State to make such exclusion is left unchecked, and, indeed, is actually recognized by the Fifteenth Amendment as existing. The Committee say they have confined themselves to the precise question involved in the memorial, namely, the present Constitutional right of female citizens to vote, as to which the Committee are unanimous—and have not considered the broader question, whether the Constitution ought to be so amended as to permit female suffrage, a report upon which might develop a difference of opinion among the members of the committee.

DEATH TO BRUIN.

Ulster County, N. Y., Invaded by Bear-Hunting Parties on the Shandaken Mountains—Terrible Conflicts and Wounded Men, but Plenty of "Bar's" Meat.

From the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Eagle.

Never before in the history of Ulster County have the bears been so numerous as now. The reports from the mountains of the Shandaken range are of the most exciting character. Within sixty days fifteen black bears of formidable appearance have been killed in the vicinity of Chichesterville and Phoenicia alone. Parents of children do not allow their little ones to visit neighbors after dark, fearing they will be overtaken along the road by the "varmints" and fatally embraced. Locomotive engineers on the Roundout & Oswego Railroad frequently see bears crossing the road ahead of their engines. The animals steal poultry, attack hogs, and follow cattle. The mountains swarm with hunting parties, and fierce encounters, and deadly grips are reported almost daily. Early last week one of the hunters about Chichesterville trailed a bear up what is known as the "Hollow Tree Branch," to a spot within a quarter of a mile of John Avery's cabin, where a fierce fight took place, and the hunter came near being killed. Twice did the bear have him in a deadly grip, and twice the hunter got away, with the flesh on his hands, arms, and face badly lacerated. The third time they got into close quarters he whipped out his knife and sunk it into bruin's vitals. As the animal loosened his hold the hot blood spurted in his face, and the bear fell back, when the hunter, having used all his ammunition, finished the business with the butt of his rifle. The "critter" was then dragged to John Avery's cabin, where the hunter's wounds were dressed. The bear weighed 350 pounds.

Last Friday Matthew Woodworth, H. De Wall, an old hunter, and a German, known as "Dutch Fred," started on a bear hunt from Chichesterville. They traversed the mountain for two hours, and finally struck the trail of three bears, when immediate preparations were made to hunt the game down. For hours they followed the animals over mountain, ravines and precipices, and by the sides of streams, till at last they holed them at a point about a quarter of a mile from Phoenicia, on the Rondout & Oswego Railroad, a hamlet containing six or eight buildings. They vainly endeavored to get the critters out of their hiding place, when "H. D.," as he is familiarly known, exclaimed, "Wall, I guess we've got to smoke the hairy cusses." Dry brush and twigs were gathered in large quantities, and a tinder-box was impressed into the service. In a few moments dense volumes of smoke were rolling about the hole and penetrating far into the interior. The hunters crouched about the entrance and awaited the result. Suddenly "Dutch Fred" exclaimed, "Gone avay! Gone avay! Dere coombs von out de pabies ouvit." All eyes were at once centered upon the mouth of the hole, and, sure enough, the black nose of a cub made its appearance, quickly followed by another. Both were the noses of young bears. Being thoroughly uneducated in the "escape business" they were easily caught, and at once despatched. But the hardest fight was to come. Old Bruin, deserted by his offspring, would not be smoked out. A council of war was held, when it was decided that one of the party had to go in after him and put a rope around him, so that he could be dragged out. It was risky work, and the lot fell on "Dutch Fred." He was fully equal to the task. He procured a rope, and, getting down on his stomach, crawled in, leaving nothing outside of the hole but his feet, and a kick from him was to be the signal for dragging him out. He hadn't been gone more than a half a minute before his feet moved vigorously, and it was evident that a severe tussle was going on inside. Woodworth and "H. D." gave him a terrible "yank," and brought him out, as "H. D." said, "a flukin." His hands and face were covered with blood, and his clothes were badly torn, but he held one end of the rope in his hand, having successfully and securely fastened the other end about the bear's body, though in the tussle he got badly "chawed." With a hard pull and a strong pull and a pull all together they brought his bearship to daylight, and, though he made a desperate resistance, they finally clubbed him to death. When dressed he weighed nearly four hundred pounds. "Dutch Fred" is having an overcoat made of his skin, which is black and glossy.

A few days previous another party started from Chichesterville on a similar hunt. They walked up the stream to Jake Moon's cabin, and then "struck in," and came upon bear trails almost immediately. For three days they followed the trail, sleeping by nights around rude camp fires, until at last, on the afternoon of the third day, they brought up within two hundred yards of their starting place, with ammunition all gone, but they had run the bears (three of them) into a tree directly before them. A messenger was at once despatched for help, and the news of treeing the bears spread through the little hamlet of thirty or forty houses like wildfire. Little children who had for the last two months heard nothing but bear stories and wonderfully exaggerated adventures, turned pale and ran in doors, clinging to their mother's dresses, while the mothers themselves forgot for the time their household duties, and joined in the general excitement. When the news was received at the factory near by, where a hundred men and boys are employed, the greatest excitement ensued, and all sorts of weapons were seized with which to rush to the attack. So rapid did the word spread that in fifteen minutes after the tree in which the bears (a mother and two cubs) were ensconced was surrounded by scores of men and boys, with every conceivable weapon in their hands. Poor Bruin, with her young crouched close about her, looked an agonizing picture of dispair, though at times, there was a desperate wildness about her eyes which did not augur well for those who sought her life. The cubs trembled in every limb, and when the hum of voices was loudest, hugged, if possible, closer to the old one. Some one shouted, "Cut down the tree!" and a roar of assent went up from a dozen throats, and immediately blow after blow fell upon the base of the bears' retreat. Suddenly the tree swayed, and then down it came with a crash. The old bear made a terrific leap, and the crowd parted right and left, and, with a growl of rage, she cleared the ring in safety, and got away. Not a soul dared to obstruct her passage. One of the cubs endeavored to follow in her footsteps, but in doing so tumbled over a ledge of rocks, and in a minute was clubbed to death. The other, closely cornered, showed fight, and a desperate contest ensued. He attacked one of the men in a ferocious manner, and after tearing and scratching the flesh on his hands and arms was getting ready for a hug, when Jack Ward advanced and struck him several times with a club, forcing him to loose his hold and fall to the ground, when he was despatched with axes. The cubs weighed over 200 pounds each. Another party is in full pursuit of the mother. In the vicinity bears form the leading subject of conversation. Tables groan with bear meat at every meal. One can have stewed bear, fried bear, bear chops, fricasseed bear, bear soup, and bear hash. Sides of barns and sheds are ornamented with bearskins nailed up to dry, and hunters sport bearskin caps, bearskin vests and bearskin mittens. Never was there such excitement over the bear question thereabouts before, and the hunt continues.

A Fire in the Rear.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

A day or two since a ruralist from Anderson or thereabouts visited the city on business, and, in the course of his peregrinations, purchased a package of Roman candles for the purpose of amusing his progeny on his return. His fireworks were carefully deposited in a rear pocket, and a short time thereafter he wended his way to the depot to take the evening train. While loitering in the waiting-room admiring the stocks of ginger-bread, hard-boiled eggs, and doughnuts, temptingly displayed on the lunch-counter, he carelessly whisked his left coat-tail against the red-hot stove, and trouble immediately ensued. The first rocket narrowly missed the face of a native who was in a half-comatose condition, caused by much extract of hops; and, without waiting to inquire into particulars, he made the door in two gigantic leaps. All the occupants of the room immediately endeavored to follow his example, and, with a worthy determination not to be distanced, the proprietor of the candles forced himself into the midst of the throng, endeavoring frantically to escape. In the meantime the candles fizzed and popped, giving strength to the evident impression that the party was being bombarded with some sort of an infernal machine, and, strange as it may seem, the innocent cause of all the trouble was the worst frightened man in the lot. Not until fearful holes had been burned in the broadest portion of his nether garments, and the epidermis looked as though a strong mustard plaster had been pulled off violently did he discover the cause of the panic. Order was finally restored, though the effects on that man's coat-tails were disastrous; and we are also informed that his unmentionables required immediate half-soling. The victim was willing to testify that not one of the candles missed fire.

The Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1872.

THE REPUBLICANS OF MISSOURI.

The Convention held in Missouri last week should be understood by Republicans generally as indicating a danger to party success, and should admonish all of the importance and necessity of a careful consideration of the questions involved. The resolutions will meet the hearty approval of the entire mass of the people, presenting a rule of political action upon which all men of all parties might cordially unite. There were many representative Republicans in the Convention,—men whose ability and genius adorn the pages which record the history of the Republican party. These men strike the hearts of the country when they announce that they are "Republicans faithful to the vital principles of Republicanism." This declaration will be received with full credence by the country.

Though not distinctly avowed, there is hardly any disguise of the fact that this Convention is but the beginning of a wide-spread organization within the Republican party to avert the renomination of General Grant. It is so understood upon all hands. The Convention called to meet at Cincinnati in May next will be of great force or be unimportant in proportion to the prospects that that nomination will be enforced upon the party. Should the State Conventions of the Republican party in the meantime have committed themselves to the doctrine that the Republican party is centered in one man, and the will of that man must be accepted by the whole party, then this Cincinnati Convention may assume alarming proportions. There is not a word or sentiment in the platform of the Missouri Convention which might not be adopted, and which ought not to be adopted, by the Republican Convention in Philadelphia; and, consequently, it contains nothing to which any Republican, not an office-seeker or office-broker, may not give his approval. Those resolutions really embody a frank declaration of the feelings, teachings, and doctrine of the Republican party. It becomes, then, a matter requiring careful thought and consideration, whether the Republican party can afford to provoke such an organization within its own party as this initiated in Missouri, and now proposed to be made national at Cincinnati. Is the desire of the men who hold office, live by office, and to whom the dispensing of patronage has been delegated, to have the party become mere personal followers of one man, of such importance that it must be gratified at the expense of building up, within the party itself, an organization sensational in its extent, so formidable in its numbers, and led and officered by men so long and gratefully remembered for their eminent services in the party? This Cincinnati Convention will meet in May. It is in the power of the Republicans of the several States to render its meeting unnecessary. The Connecticut State Convention furnished a precedent which all other State Conventions will act wisely in adopting. The Connecticut Convention discarded the theory that the Republican party was the property of any one man, and that it was not at liberty to nominate any other person for President. To give emphasis to this judgment, and acting in the light of the possible formidable proportions of the Cincinnati Convention, it selected twelve of the most eminent men of the State, and appointed them as delegates to Philadelphia, not to nominate a man already selected, but to nominate that man who at that time may seem to be most acceptable, and to whose nomination there will be no serious opposition within the party itself. Let the Conventions of all the other States of the North do the same thing; let them select delegates who have no personal interests to promote, and leave those delegates free to select that candidate whose nomination will produce the least division and the greatest harmony.

Recent experience in every part of the country has shown that party allegiance hangs very loosely upon a majority of the people, and that there is no difficulty in defeating party nominations where public intelligence is insulted, or where the election of better men can be accomplished without a sacrifice of principle. Voting for mere party nominations is no longer recognized as a principle by any considerable number of the people, outside of the candidates and those who live upon the plunder afforded by official patronage. Possible divisions of the party, therefore, at this time, necessarily constitute an important consideration in the selection of candidates, particularly when such a division is led by men recognized by the country as truly claiming to be "Republicans faithful to the vital principles of Republicanism." It therefore remains for the Republicans of the several States, by their own action, in appointing delegates to select a candidate and not to nominate one already designated, to render the Cincinnati Convention a thing to expire with the cause that provoked it, or to render it an assemblage so formidable in character and influence as to make the prescriptive action at Philadelphia extremely doubtful of success.

CITY TAX SALES.

The decision of the Supreme Court, in the cases of appeal from judgments in favor of City Collectors for municipal taxation, is a most unfavorable commentary upon the negligence of the Legislature. The Constitution was adopted in August, 1870, and the Legislature met in January, 1871. One of the provisions of the Constitution, and a wise and excellent one, was the following:

> The General Assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments, for State, county, municipal, or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be made to some general officer of the county having authority to receive State and county taxes; *and there shall be no sale of the said property* for any of said taxes or assessments, but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some Court of Record.

The Legislature have, in the knowledge of the indispensable necessity for designating this office, permitted a year to elapse without action, and even now the two Houses delay this measure because of an inability to agree upon the details. The result is, that over one million of dollars of the tax levy of the City of Chicago for 1870-'71 was not paid, appeals being taken upon the ground that the City Collector had no authority to obtain judgment and sell the property for non-payment of taxes. All the tax sales since January, 1871, not only in this city, but in all the other cities of the State, have been void. The cases decided were city cases, but we judge that the reason for the decision applies equally to the sales for taxes levied for State and county purposes.

The City of Chicago is now greatly in need of her taxes for the year ending March 31. Citizens have paid a portion; but the effect of the decision, in removing the power of sale, is calculated to embarrass the Municipal Treasury. We suppose the same facts exist, more or less, with regard to every other municipality in the State. There can be no tax sale until the Legislature designates the county officer who shall make it, and the bills before the Legislature provide that such sale must take place at the same time that the officer shall sell for unpaid State and County taxes. A new trouble arises here. The sales for State and County taxes have heretofore been held in the fall of the year, while those for City taxes have taken place in March or April. To postpone the collection of City taxes six months is to leave these corporations that length of time without any revenue; while, to have the sales for State and County taxes six months earlier, is to provoke, perhaps, a general opposition in all parts of the State. The Constitution does not require that all such sales shall take place at the same time; it requires that there shall be only one officer in each county for the collection of all taxes. If the Legislature will therefore abandon the attempt to have all the sales made at one time,—which attempt, if successful, will produce incalculable confusion and loss, and execute in brief and distinct terms the requirement of the Constitution,—they will relieve the municipal corporations of this State from a serious embarrassment. This decision must not be understood as a release of any person or property from taxation. The Court has not set aside any of the assessments, general or special; those taxes still stand; nor does it impair the authority or validity of any warrant, general or special, now outstanding. All it amounts to is the postponement of any sale for unpaid taxes until the Legislature shall by law designate the officer to whom the return is to be made, and who shall apply for the judgment and make the sale. If the Legislature will now do its duty promptly, there need be no serious delay even this year.

WARNING TO LANDLORDS.

The Temperance law recently passed by the Legislature, authorizing recovery by suit for damages resulting from the sale of liquor, will go into operation on the 1st of July. There can be no plea of want of notice by landlords who may be amenable under the statute. As the time is approaching for making new leases of property, it will be well for owners to inquire as to their probable liability under the new law. The law provides, first, that no person shall be licensed to sell liquor who does not give a bond in the sum of $3,000 to observe the law. Any person convicted of selling liquor without license is liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment for each offence, and his establishment shall be abated as a common nuisance. Any place, licensed or not, where liquor is sold to minors or to intoxicated persons, upon the conviction of the person selling, shall be abated as a common nuisance.

Parents, wives, and personal representatives may sue and recover for all damage sustained as a consequence of the sale of liquor, and, for all such damages and for all fines and other recoveries, the premises where the liquor is sold may be taken in execution. Pending the suits for damages, the claimant may by attachment prevent the alienation of the property. We need not enumerate again the variety of cases where persons selling liquor become responsible to the public in fines and penalties, and to other persons in damages; what we wish at this time to impress upon those who own property is, that the buildings in which liquor is sold becomes liable to the claimants for all such fines and damages that may be recovered against the sellers.

Owners of buildings, therefore, who rent or lease their premises for the sale of liquor, do so with the knowledge that such buildings will be subject to all judgments and execution recovered by the City or State, and for all damages by wives, husbands, children, guardians, and others, for losses in health, person, property, and otherwise, resulting in whole or in part from liquor purchased on such premises. The law necessarily operates as a cloud on the title of all property occupied by liquor-sellers; all sales of such property must be subject to whatever judgments may be rendered against the tenant who sells liquor on the premises. Guardians who rent the property of infants for the sale of liquor render their own property liable for all judgments that may be obtained against the tenants of their wards. The law is passed, and full time is given to all parties to provide in their leases for this new and heavy responsibility. Landlords who rent buildings to be occupied as saloons, or as places for the sale of liquor, will be presumed to accept the responsibility and protect themselves by a charge of rent equal to the additional risk. Those who do not want to become thus responsible will, of course, rent their property for no such purpose.

There is a mistaken notion among many persons, that this law will be a dead letter. This will not be the case. There is not a parent in Chicago who will not promptly prosecute every saloon-keeper who sells liquor to boys under age, and there will be no difficulty in getting juries to give damages in every such case. There are hundreds of wives who will steadily pursue and prosecute every saloon-keeper for selling liquor to their intoxicated husbands, and for loss of time, money, and property resulting therefrom, and there will be no difficulty in their obtaining verdicts. One good effect of the law will be the closing, by summary proceedings, of all places where liquor is sold without license, and by breaking up the sale of liquor by irresponsible persons. It would be no public loss if the enforcement of this law should reduce the number of places where liquor is sold in this city one-half, and the rigid exclusion of boys from billiard-halls, saloons, and all other places where liquor is sold, will be a most wholesome measure.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The Providence *Journal* comments upon the Chicago Relief bill, in effect that Congress has no more right to give, by a remission of taxes, a hundred thousand or so of dollars, than it has to select any unfortunate and respectable man in Rhode Island, and build him a house and endow him with a life-income at the expense of the people. The *Journal* hardly states the case fairly. The cardinal basis upon which Chicago asks for this relief is that simplest principle of equity, that the Government shall not seek to make misfortune a source of revenue; that revenue should accrue from taxes upon the profits of people, not upon their losses. Can there be any position more unjust, taking the case of the unfortunate Rhode Island man who has had his house and business destroyed, than that which recognizes the right of the Government to add to the weight of his misfortunes by compelling him to pay a heavy tax upon what he has lost?

Is it not more proper, on the other hand, that the Government should step in at this juncture, and, by remitting this tax, lift his burden from him until he can build his house again. This is all Chicago asks.

A large part of the city has been destroyed by fire, and there has been a frightful loss of property, which must be replaced as speedily as possible, not only for her own sake, but also for the sake of the great adjacent regions which buy of and sell to her, and also for the sake of the general financial condition of the country, which has been seriously disturbed; and it is furthermore necessary to restore those values as economically as possible. Consequently, she asks of Congress the right to buy materials where she can buy them cheapest, and not be compelled to pay a gratuity to certain private interests. To compel her to do otherwise would be as unjust as to force a man to borrow money of a usurer at high rates of interest, when he could go elsewhere and borrow at a lower rate of interest. She asks for no assistance in the attitude of a mendicant; for no privilege which it is not her clear right to ask, and which has not been granted to others in similar cases.

A SUGGESTION TO THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The statement of Secretary Boutwell to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the report of the Committee on the Syndicate operation, show that the public debt was increased $130,000,000 from the 1st of September to the 1st of December, 1871, and that interest to the amount of $1,700,000 was paid on the increase, without any capital having been invested by the Syndicate; also, that the Syndicate consisted of Jay Cooke & Co. and certain other persons unknown, to the Secretary. This is held by the Committee not to involve either an infraction of the law, or a payment of more than one-half of 1 per cent as commissions for negotiating the loan. The Committee express no opinion as to the wisdom of the operation, but say that it may safely be left to the judgment of the public.

It is well known that the intent and expectation of Congress was, that the new bonds should be sold at par in coin, or should be exchanged at par for the old bonds. For this reason a clause was inserted in the law, that the public debt should not at any time be increased, and that the total expense of advertising and negotiating the loan should not exceed one-half of 1 per cent. If anybody had suggested that, under the law, the debt might be *temporarily* increased, and that the expense of negotiating the loan might be 2 per cent, instead of one-half of 1 per cent, a clause would certainly have been added to prevent the Secretary from accomplishing by indirection what he could not do directly, viz.: paying out of the Treasury $1,700,000 in addition to the sum authorized to be paid as commissions to the Syndicate.

But we let that pass, and proceed to consider the remainder of the loan, which, according to public rumor, is about to be syndicated. If it is the expectation and desire of Congress that the Government money or the Government credit, to the amount of $600,000,000, or $1,000,000,000, or the whole amount of the outstanding 5-20 bonds, shall be loaned to Jay Cooke & Co., or other private individuals, without interest, for the period of three months, or any other time, that expectation and desire ought to be reduced to writing and enacted in the form of a law, so that there may be no future misunderstanding about it, no room left for accusations against the Secretary, and no need of his resorting to the device of accepting bank checks as gold when he knows that the checks are drawn against no funds, and would be protested if payment were demanded on them. We doubt whether any political advantages are attained by such transactions which compensate for the money lost to the Treasury, or atone for the sharp practice involved in them. Let us have plain sailing henceforward; and, when we advertise for a loan hereafter, let the money-lenders and the taxpayers understand to a half-dime how much is to be paid for interest and how much allowed for commissions. We make this suggestion to the Committee of Ways and Means for what it is worth. We believe it will save more money to the Government in the long run than any Syndicate will ever put in the Treasury by any hocus-pocus whatsoever.

OUR NAVY.

The bill offered by Mr. Banks to authorize the construction of twenty new sloops-of-war, shows that at last some one in Washington is waking up to the realization that we have a great many vessels but no navy; that we have twenty light-draught monitors, built at a cost of $11,000,000, which are good for nothing, mainly because they do not float long enough to go to sea, and are a dead loss to the country because no one will buy them except for old iron; and that the larger number of the vessels in the navy are of no practical account, because they are too much decayed to make a long cruise. The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, in his last report, dated Oct. 26, 1871, says:

> In reporting the condition of the iron-clad vessels, very little can be said in their favor. Forty of the 51 vessels are of less than 550 tons measurement; cannot carry a modern battery; have very little speed, consequently cannot be of much use in fighting an enemy in an offing or in protecting a harbor. They were built in violation of established principles of naval architecture; have been of no practical service to the country, unless their name of iron-clad has spread terror through the world. The deck-beams of most all of the small class are very much decayed, but it is not advisable to replace the rotten beams with iron, except something unforeseen calls for their services. Four of the largest class, built in the navy-yard of white oak, are now on the stocks, two of which are too much decayed to be completed, and should be broken up.
>
> It is not considered good policy for this Government to build large iron-clad vessels at the present time, inasmuch as endurance may be obtained in vessels carrying few guns of heavy armor, and it will be well to await the experience of those Governments who are obliged to spend money in the investigation of whether vessels shall be iron-clad or not; the improvement in ordnance tending to raise that question.

The above mortifying admission tells the whole story, and, in view of its disclosures, and the immense sums of money which have been squandered to produce such results, Congress should at least act intelligently, if it is going to act at all. We have lately had all sorts of rumors of rupture with Spain and Russia, and now Venezuela looms up in the distance as a speck of war. With these constantly-recurring liabilities to get into trouble with our neighbors, it is, of course, necessary that our Navy Department should be waked up, and kept awake. But, before we commence launching out into more expense for our navy, let us at least know what we are about. Too much money has already been thrown away to waste any more. It is certainly very remarkable that our ship-builders, who succeed in constructing the finest merchant service in the world, cannot produce a naval service. If we are to have more vessels of war, let the Navy Department, if it can keep awake long enough, insist that naval architecture, ability to float, and capacity to carry men, stores, and guns—shall constitute some of the features of this new increase. If the Department is going into naval construction helter-skelter, as before, awarding contracts to ignoramuses, adopting every new theory of every dabbler in the business, and throwing away money on iron rafts that are only sure to keep above water by being moored to a dock, then we had better stop where we are, and not take any marine risks in future.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Hartford *Courant* publishes a statement of a conversation had with President Grant, some two years ago, by General Hawley, the editor of the *Courant*, in which the President argued earnestly for a reform of the Civil Service. Hawley talked against the competitive examinations and the life-tenure of office in the Departments, saying "He did not like to think of a body of 40,000 or 50,000 civil officers appointed practically for life. They might grow into a well-drilled, compact, political army, the obedient partisan servants of the Executive, and, in some emergencies, the dangerous enemies of liberty."

The President's reply is thus reported:

> The President replied that the very fact that these officers were appointed to serve during good behavior, with a tolerable certainty of a competent salary and possibly a pension in old age, and would not be either appointed or removed to help personal and merely partisan purposes, would make them less mischievous than at present; they would be less likely to mingle desperately in the fight. He specially instanced the army and navy. They embrace large bodies of able and well-educated men in the service for life, and assured of what is virtually a pension in old age. The result has been that army and navy officers make it a point of honor to recognize with profound respect whomever they may find at the head of the nation or of any State, of whatever party; they vote if they choose, and are entirely free in their opinions, but are not active in politics; and they cultivate a high sense of honor in all their duties and labors. The country has no body of servants of such uniform fidelity and integrity. The graduates of West Point and Annapolis showed a larger proportion of loyal men than any other class of public servants. The President argued that something of the same good results might reasonably be hoped for under a well devised system of Civil Service.

This coincides in sentiment with the brief utterances devoted to this subject in the President's earliest communications to Congress. It shows that his opinions were sound at that time, as they appear to be now; though his practice in exercising his prerogative of appointment and removal since his Administration commenced has demonstrated that he had to yield his own views to the pressure of the political partisans by whom the White House was invaded. General Grant now avows a determination to make a stand against the corruptors of Federal Administration, and the people are hoping that he will succeed in maintaining his position. The investigation now going on in New York has furnished him with at least one good weapon for his purpose. He can point to the testimony elicited by that investigation concerning Leet, Stocking, Murphy, Cornell, and Company, as a direct and natural result of the old *regime*, and say to Messrs. Carpenter, Snapp, *et al.*, "There, gentlemen, is the way *your* plan has worked, in spite of my determination, at the outset, to make my Administration distinguished for honesty and economy. Your system is a delusion and a fraud. I have found a better one. I have determined henceforth to take counsel of wiser men, and of my own convictions of duty. Go to. Pay your campaign debts with your own currency. You can't use the offices any longer for that purpose."

POLITICAL.

Seventeen women applied for positions in the late Wyoming Legislature.

—The Ohio *State Journal* presents for the Vice Presidency the name of ex-Governor William Dennison, of that State.

—The Troy (N. Y.) *Times* says that Mr. McClellan, recently removed from the office of Collector of the Port of Troy, declines to surrender the office, claiming that he comes under the Civil Tenure act, and cannot be turned out except for cause.

—The Bangor *Commercial* has found the record of a Democratic caucus which was held by the members of the Maine Legislature in 1844. Of the Committee of twenty-nine who were appointed to organize the party throughout the State, only three remain in the Democratic party,—Judge R. D. Rice, Mr. W. P. Haines, and Mr. Atwood Levensaler. The *Commercial* remarks, "Death and Republicanism have made about equal havoc with the rest."

—Wendell Phillips says:

> I shall not state a paradox wholly new when I affirm that so far as we have tried the system of universal suffrage in governing great cities, it has proved a failure. We dare not weigh New York with London. In the face of the Toryism and the despotism of Europe, we dare not write New York and New Orleans beside Paris and Berlin. You may load your fingers with diamonds and fill your pockets with gold, and cover your neck with pearls, and walk up and down the strand at midnight, and be certain to come home in the morning; but no man would ever try that experiment in Broadway without making his will.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The Japanese Ambassador, President Grant, Secretary Fish, Professor Morse, and Mayor Medill, exchanged cordial greetings yesterday by telegraph.

Last Sunday Trinity Church (Methodist) paid her whole debt of over $21,000.

Justice Vast Woud and Constable Tobelman have been acquitted of the charge of malfeasance in office.

The deaths for the week ending Jan. 20 were 138,—an increase of 19 over the week preceding. Sixteen deaths from small-pox. The Board of Health is considering a proposition to make vaccination compulsory.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The House of Correction is in sad need of repair, and is to have it.

The Chicago creditors of the Teutonia Fire Insurance Company, of Cleveland, have appointed attorneys to prosecute the stockholders of the company.

The buffalo-hunters have returned.

The County Commissioners awarded a contract some time ago to Reinhardt, the man who bribed Glade. Last night Commissioner Crawford wished them to dismiss Reinhardt and pay a higher price for the same work to somebody else. Four Commissioners said yes, and seven said no.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Jeff. Cating, who murdered a man in a dispute over a game of billiards, four months ago, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Manchester, Eng., has sent 70,000 articles of clothing, worth over $65,000, to Chicago.

The County Commissioners have drafted a bill for authority to issue bonds to rebuild a new Court House.

At the meeting of the Board of Police it was discovered that five tons of coal had been obtained from Holbrook's coal-yard, and a bill for 126 tons had been sent in.

The Prohibitions are satisfied with the Temperance law.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The Supreme Court has decided that the convicted Alderman, Herman O. Glade, must stay in jail.

The Rev. Robert Collyer's lecture on "Clear Grit" was a great success.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—At the Common Council meeting, last night, Alderman Schaffner presented the following:

> *To the Mayor and Aldermen in Common Council Assembled:*
>
> GENTLEMEN: Owing to the unpleasant position in which I am placed, I deem it due to your Honorable Body that I tender you my resignation as Alderman of the Eleventh Ward of the City of Chicago, and do hereby tender such resignation, and ask your Honorable Body to accept the same; and I also tender you my thanks for the many courtesies uniformly extended me by you as a body as well as individually. Yours respectfully, H. O. GLADE.

Glade has apparently become tired of his jail-quarters, and accordingly promenaded West Washington street yesterday afternoon.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—A meeting of German workingmen, yesterday afternoon, adopted the following resolutions:

> *Resolved*, That we fully endorse everything done by the inhabitants of the North Side of the city in opposition to the fire ordinance now before the Common Council. We also fully endorse the conduct of A. C. Hesing in regard to this affair, for we have to acknowledge that he has been acting in the interests of his fellow-citizens.
>
> *Resolved*, That we expect that the Common Council will show a proper regard for the interests of the small property-holders of this city as far as the rebuilding of their houses is concerned, and also as regards the homes to be erected for the workingmen who will now flock to our city.
>
> *Resolved*, That we are prepared to act in common with all other citizens, without regard to their nativity, in order to make effective the principles herein declared.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—In the Ring-trials, yesterday, Alderman Bailey was found "not guilty as charged in the indictment." Some spectators applauded, and were fined.

In the Common Council, the election of a successor to ex-Alderman Glade was ordered. A remonstrance was presented against the proposed route of the Evanston Railroad. Several leading architects presented their views on building. The Mayor sent in a message, vetoing the ordinance permitting frame buildings to be fixed up at discretion. The usual tinkering of the fire-limits ordinance followed. Section 7, forbidding frame buildings to be moved within the fire-limits, except away from the centre of the city, was adopted.

The receipts of the Foundlings' Home for 1871 were $4,351.65. The expenses were $4,351.65. Babies received up to Dec. 1, 1871, 117; died, 82; given away, 11; sent to County House, 1; returned to parents, 4; remaining in Home, 19.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Alderman Montgomery was yesterday found guilty of bribery.

John G. Gindele, County Clerk of Cook County, died yesterday, aged 58 years. He had previously filled the positions of President of the Board of Public Works, and member of the Commission on widening and deepening the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate passed the bill allowing machinery for mining experiments in Louisiana to be imported duty free.

When the Chicago Relief bill came up, Senator Chandler tacked on some amendments about relief for Michigan towns, which caused the bill to be laid over.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, discussed the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Chandler's amendment to the Chicago Relief bill was defeated, and the bill itself passed.

General Butler was waited on this morning by four Representatives of the Woman Suffrage movement. After an unseemly squabble between two of them, Butler was presented with a petition for the suffrage, signed by 35,000 women. He brought it before the House at the close of the morning hour. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Cherokee delegation have filed a protest against the proposed Territorial Government for the Indian Territory. The protest quotes from the treaty with the Cherokees, as follows: "The United States covenants and agrees that at no future time, without their (the Indians') consent, shall they be included within the territorial limit of any State or Territory."

The Chicago National Banks are shown, by the last official statement, to be in better condition than those of any other city, except Albany.

The New Orleans Committee has left for that city. General Emory telegraphs: "All quiet."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The text of the Chicago Relief bill, passed by the Senate, is as follows:

> *Be it enacted, &c.*, That on all goods, wares, and merchandise, which may be sent from places without the limits of the United States, as gratuitous contributions to the relief of sufferers by the fire which occurred at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 8 and 9, 1871, shall, when imported and consigned to the proper authorities at Chicago for distribution, be admitted free of duty.
>
> SEC. 2. That there shall be allowed and paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe on all materials imported to be and actually used in buildings erected on the ground burned over by said fire, a drawback of import duties paid on the same; *provided*, That said materials shall have been imported and used during the term of one year from and after the passage of this act.
>
> SEC. 3. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to suspend the collection of such taxes as may have been assessed or as may have accrued prior to the 9th of October, 1871, in the First Collection District of the State of Illinois against any person residing or doing business and owning property in that portion of the City of Chicago recently destroyed by fire, and who, in the opinion of said Commissioner, has suffered material loss by such fire; *provided*, that such suspension shall not be continued after the close of the next regular session of Congress.

The President and the Attorney General fully approve the course of George C. Bates, United States Attorney for Utah.

Mrs. Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Lockwood, and their associates visited the Capitol to-day with a large bouquet, and attempted to present it to General Butler, but the latter dodged them for quite a time. While waiting for Butler, Mesdames Hooker and Lockwood caught a writer for a city paper, who had reported the scene in the Committee Room when the monster petition was presented, and the former excitedly told him that she and Mrs. Lockwood were going to take his scalp, and that in her opinion he was the biggest liar she had ever met.

Butler wants a bounty of $6 for vessels engaged in the fisheries.

Minister Hurlbut, of Bogota, has officially announced that the Colombian Government is bankrupt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Morton adjournment resolution passed the Senate to-day. The amendments prohibiting adjournment until the Civil Rights and Tariff-Revision bills should be acted upon were lost. Only six Republicans voted for them.

The postal contract will be given to the American line of steamers, the Williams & Guion, in preference to the Cunard line. The Williams & Guion Company pledge themselves, in case the material for shipbuilding and repairing shall be admitted free, to transfer its yards and repair-shops to this country.

The National Labor Convention will be held at Columbus, O., on the 21st of February.

Generals Porter and Babcock ask to be summoned as witnesses in the Custom House investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—There is much indignation felt at the confirmation of the notorious Legate as Governor of Washington Territory.

General Butler to-day finished his speech against the fishery clause of the Washington Treaty. The Foreign Affairs Committee stand 6 against it and 3 for it.

Venezuela will be called upon to apologize for seizing the vessels of the American Transportation Company.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Beck made a strong speech against the Postal Telegraph bill. Mr. Dawes replied.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Spencer, of Alabama, boasts that the withdrawal of Warner's nomination as Collector of Mobile will secure his (Spencer's) re-election as Senator.

The National Republican Committee has received protests against the action of the Georgia Central Committee, in appointing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention without any popular vote.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase $1,000,000 of bonds on the first, third, and fifth Thursdays of February, or $3,000,000 in all, and sell $1,000,000 of gold on the second and fourth Thursdays, or $2,000,000 in all.

—The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means propose to report a bill allowing materials used in the construction of iron steamships to be admitted free of duty.

—One hundred and nine thousand Coolies have been landed in Cuba since 1847. It is said that some startling revelations about the traffic will soon be made.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Sumner read a letter from the publisher of the *Globe*, to the effect that Mr. Conkling's cries during Friday's debate, and Mr. Hamlin's call for the singing of "Old Hundred," had been suppressed by request. They will be recorded.

The Senate Apportionment bill was defeated, and the House bill passed. This gives the House 283 members. Pomeroy moved to strike out the fifth section, which prohibits the admission of any new State until it has sufficient population to entitle it to one Representative. Lost.

The Senate Election Committee will report in favor of Abbott's claim to the vacant seat of North Carolina.

The Senate adjournment resolution was referred to the House Ways and Means Committee.

There is said to be a strong party in favor of Henry Wilson or James F. Wilson for Vice President.

The Apportionment bill has passed both houses of Congress, and awaits the signature of the President. Under its provisions the House of Representatives will consist of 283 members, an increase of forty over the present number. The only States that lose by the new apportionment are New Hampshire and Vermont, which are cut down one member each.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions have found five indictments against Tweed, and fifteen against Connolly. Ingersoll, Woodward, Garvey, and Tom Fields are said to be indicted.

Bergh kindly promises not to disturb the pigeon-shooters hereafter.

Hepworth's new church already contains 150 families.

The first of 100 cases pending against the Staten Island Ferry Company, on account of the Westfield explosion, was decided yesterday. The plaintiff, whose husband was killed, received an award of $5,000,—the full amount claimed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Stokes' counsel, John Graham, is still really or nominally sick. The trial will be again postponed.

Tammany is said to be bankrupt.

Two or three new swindles in the Custom House were unearthed yesterday.

Thirty publishers, at a meeting held to discuss an International Copyright, appointed a committee of five to draft a suitable bill and present it to Congress.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Persons claiming to know declare Conklin, the absconded Secretary of the Market Savings Bank, has embezzled in money and securities fully half a million dollars, but that the bank officers are unwilling to acknowledge the full extent of their losses by Conklin's rascality until the excitement over the suspension of the institution has subsided. Conklin is supposed to have fled to Canada with the intention of sailing to Europe from Montreal.

It is generally believed that Stokes' counsel have determined that his trial shall not take place until the public has ceased to feel indignant at the murder. John Graham is either ill or feigning illness at present, and next Monday the trial will probably be deferred again on that account. Ingraham is supposed to be on Stoke's side, and Prosecuting Attorney Garvin against him, because Tweed was Fisk's intimate friend, and Garvin owes his position to Tweed. Stokes is visited by a number of feminine friends daily, but Mansfield is not among them. Stokes is smiling and cheerful as possible, and said this afternoon to a journalist who visited him in the Toombs, "You newspaper men are all wrong about my case. When it comes to trial you will see. I have one of the strongest you ever heard of. I have no more fear of the result than you have, I am confident I will get out of it. The Erie gang is working against me. It is one of the worst ever known. At the head of it is that little Gould, an astute villain." It is rumored that Stokes offers privately to bet five to one that he won't be convicted.

Prominent Tammany Sachems says that the amount in the Treasury of that Society is about thirty-six dollars; that the Society has never since its organization had a large balance on hand, but has often found its expenditures greater than its income. The Sachems have been officially notified of the action of the Legislature, but have not yet decided whether they will report the financial condition of the society, and present all the important facts relative to its conduct for the past four years at present. The acting Grand Sachem is James B. Nicholson, although Augustus Schell was elected Grand Sachem after Tweed's retirement. Schell is to be installed Feb. 5, and the present Sachems propose to hold their offices until April, when they will resign in a body, and permit new officers to be elected. This plan is approved by all the Sachems, and by the majority of their adherents. Since the Tammany building was leased to the city, many changes in the appearance of the interior has taken place. A portion of the best furniture has been broken, and two large bronzes with elaborate gas fixtures attached, and a large chandelier have disappeared.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—The Supreme Court at Albany has affirmed Judge Learned's decision, holding Connolly to bail in $500,000, and refusing to reduce Tweed's bail from $1,000,000.

The Staten Island Ferry Company will appeal from the verdict of $5,000 given against them in the first of the Westfield cases. They plead non-liability on the Sabbath.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Benjamin F. Mudget, while under examination to-day by the Congressional Committee, swore positively that General Porter was engaged in the Leet-Stocking affair. Bixby told witness that he (Bixby) had sub-let the business from Porter, and offered to show him the check paid for the privilege.

A large meeting was held in Steinway Hall to-night to consider prison reform. The Hon. Horatio Seymour presided.

The Turf Board of Appeals has decided that Goldsmith Maid's time at Milwaukee was 2:17.

The Fenians complain of the discharge of many Irish laborers by Comptroller Green.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The suit of Sheahan against ex-Collector Murphy, to recover political assessments on the Custom House officials, has been dismissed, on the ground that the assessment was voluntary paid. Murphy testified that assessments were sometimes levied.

The Market Savings Bank has liabilities of $960,000, with assets of $672,000.

Sadie Wilkinson, of New Haven, has sued Brick Pomeroy for breach of promise of marriage.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Spinal meningites is raging among the horses of the city. The death-rate is large.

The Grand Jury of Hudson County, N. Y., has indicted half-a-dozen Republican officials for corruption.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Stokes was arraigned to-day. Graham moved to quash the indictment on the ground of the illegality of the jury. The District Attorney replied. The Court took the papers and adjourned until Thursday.

The Rev. T. L. Cuyler is to have his conduct investigated. He allowed a Quaker lady-preacher to occupy his pulpit.

The total deficit of the Market Savings Bank is $400,000.

Tammany Hall is to become Columbia Hall.

Twenty-seven new International Unions have been formed during the last month.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The wife-murderer, Rev. J. S. Watson, has been respited.

The Anti-Slave Trade Society has called Earl Evansville's attention to the infringement by Spain of the treaty forbidding traffic in slaves. Lord Evansville promised to attend to the matter.

The Bishop of Exeter, while presiding at a meeting in favor of a law permitting the sale of liquors under some restrictions, was insulted and attacked. A free fight followed and the police cleared the room.

The excitement in Kerry runs high. The Fenians are reported to be organizing mobs in favor of Blennerhassett, the Home-Rule candidate. Mr. Bright has written to The O'Donoghue, denouncing home-rule.

Advices from the diamond fields report great discoveries. There is trouble in the Transvaal Republic.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A storm of almost unparalleled violence has been raging for the last twelve hours.

The Lord Mayor has called a public meeting in aid of the expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Great loss was inflicted by the late heavy storm.

Lady Franklin has offered $2,000 reward for the recovery of the records of the Erebus and Terror, which are supposed to have been deposited in King William's Land.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Gladstone and Disraeli have issued circulars begging their adherents to be present at the opening of Parliament, Feb. 6. There will be a fight over the election of the Speaker.

Mr. Otway, M. P., said, in a speech to his constituents, that, if the Alabama claims of the United States were granted, war between England and America would be a necessity.

Brazil wishes 10,000 English emigrants a year in order to [illegible] growth of the Empire.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Queen Victoria will not open Parliament in person.

The Prince of Wales is going to the Mediterranean.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Uneasiness is felt about the appointment of Frank Scudamore as Director General of the Telegraph. Scudamore is the person who avowed the fact that he had inspected private correspondence.

The excitement over the Geneva claims is depressing American securities.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Marshal McMahon has declined the offer of the Right Centre to support him for Vice President.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Rothschild, of Paris; Simon Sina, of Vienna; Thomas Gibbs, of London; and a German house of St. Petersburg are arranging with the French Government for the immediate payment of three milliards of francs of the indemnity due in 1874. Tobacco duties are the basis of this operation. These duties yield a revenue of 204,000,000 francs per annum, and will be farmed by Rothschild and his associates for thirty years, on condition of the immediate payment of 300 milliards, plus half a milliard due next May. Another project proposed by the Government is a lottery with four drawings yearly for fifty years. Each ticket will return double the purchase price, and may be drawn the first year, or there may be fifty years' investment in large or small sums.

Prince Napoleon has been elected to the Council of Ajaccio, in Corsica.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Committee will report in favor of the abrogation of the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain. There will be no immediate change in the Ministry.

Efforts are being made to reconcile the Count of Paris and the Count of Chambord.

A French workman has been arrested for seriously wounding a Prussian soldier at Epernay.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—A proposition for the confiscation of Napoleon's family property was greeted with derision in the Assembly and received only 20 votes.

A railway accident at Nice killed 14 persons.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Bonapartist agents are active. Fifty-one Bishops have united in a protest to the Assembly against the Education Bill.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—A sensational report says that Bismarck, disgusted with the anti-Thiers manifestations in the Assembly, is preparing for a new invasion.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The plan of a Republican revolutionary uprising has been organized over the whole territory of South France. The movement was held ready for immediate commencement in case Thiers' resignation of the Presidency resulted in the appointment of the Duke de Aumale or Marshal McMahon to the chief authority of the Executive. The Republicans keep the peace only subject to the Bordeaux arrangement for the establishment and maintenance of a Democratic form of Government in France. Any authorized attempt which may be made for the restoration of the monarchy absolves them from the obligation, and they will proceed to take up arms. Gambetta's recent voyage to Bordeaux induced an undertaking with Republican leaders on the subject of supplies. Money, arms, ammunition, and provisions, and all other necessary requisites of war were on hand, and then followed the pledging or formation of a resolution to the effect that if a civil war should be determined on the fight would be continued, and that Republicans shall, in the meantime, maintain their preparations for future possibilities.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—A manifesto has been issued by the Count de Chambord to the French people. The Count claims as of yore the right divine, and says: "I shall never abdicate my claim to the throne of France. I shall never forsake the monarchical principle, which I have preserved intact for forty years, and which is the best hope of France's greatness and liberties. Cæsarism and anarchy threaten France because her salvation is sought in personal questions and not in principles. I shall ever uphold the flag of France and aid in restoring the ancient prestige of her armies. Time foresees, and alliances and reorganization are urgent. The happiness of France is my only ambition, and I will never consent to become a revolutionist when I am the legitimate King."

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The defeat of Senor Herrera, Ministerial candidate for President of the Cortes, makes Ministerial changes imminent.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—Sagosta and Malcampo have resigned.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—The Cortes has been dissolved. An election is to be held April 2, and the new body will be convoked April 24.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—In the Cortes Dias Quirtera said it was time to cede Cuba to the United States. He was howled down.

The dissolution of the Cortes has created intense excitement. It was done to save the Sagosta Cabinet. Trouble is feared. The troops are under arms.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—The Bourbon factions have united in support of Alphonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella, for the Throne, with the Duke of Montpensier as Regent during the Prince's minority.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Emperor has conferred the Order of Merit on Sir Edward Landseer, the English painter.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The Princess Victoria, wife of the Prince Imperial, is *enciente*.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Late Munich letters describe the spread of the old Catholic movement, of which Dr. Dollinger is leader, in Germany and Europe. The progress of the movement outside of Germany is rather slow, notwithstanding the zeal and energy of such able workers as Friedrich Huber, Strassmayer and others. In France it has made little headway. The Italian clergy keep aloof from it and are silent on the subject. In Spain the prospects are better for the reformers. It is thought from revelations lately made in Austria regarding the abuses of the confessional, that that country is a good field for the Dollingerites to work in. As regards Russia there are chances of any understanding between the Greek Church and the old Catholics. At the September Congress of Munich, Professor Osinini, of St. Petersburg, was present as delegate of the Greek Church, and was most highly impressed with the programme of the old Catholics, and his labors at home since his return lead the German reformers to look North with some degree of confidence for success. The endeavor to bring about a union between the two Churches will be prosecuted with zeal.

A Batavian correspondent gives the following account of the late ecclesiastical excitement at Amberg: Vast interest and agitation has been produced by the burial of an old Catholic, Xavier Zunner, at Amberg, on New Years. Dying in the old Catholic faith, the Episcopal ordinariat of Ratisbon had ordered that he should be refused religious burial, but the Magistrate of Amberg applied at once to the District Government at Ratisbon, receiving by telegraph the decision of the Royal Government; first, that the deceased was to be considered as a Catholic; second, a Catholic church in Amberg must be opened for the usual services, to be performed by Dr. Friederich, or other clergymen called in by the relatives; third, the passing bell of the parish church must be tolled during the burial; fourth, in case of refusal of one or other of the above, force must be used; fifth, a postponement of the execution of this ordinance must not take place. Armed with this, the Magistrate immediately opened the hospital church for the old Catholic burial, and the sad ceremony took place under the very eyes of the infallibilistic friends of the Church. An immense procession followed the deceased to the last resting place. Not only were the citizens present, but many Government officials and officers and very many women. Dr. Friederich delivered a beautiful funeral address, expressing his conviction that Zunner had died in the true religion. His words created a deep and lasting impression. The Ultramontane Amberg *Volks Zeitung* came out the next day with a call for a mass-meeting of the Amberg Catholics, for the purpose of protesting against the measure taken by the Government. The paper was at once confiscated. The founding of more old Catholic congregations is reported from various towns and villages of Bavaria, many of which have a goodly show of members. The public excitement is always increased when such events as the Amberg burial are published, and just in equal ratio as the Infallibilists attempt to goad the people's faith does the reform movement of the old Catholics gain ground. The leaders are all very hopeful, and the Easter Congress is looked forward to with bright anticipation.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—An Imperial decree makes the use of the Russian language in all Polish schools compulsory.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—Schamachi, a town of Asiatic Russia, has been totally destroyed by an earthquake. Many lives were lost.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.—The British troops under General Bouchier are having hard fighting against the Looshas. Bouchier has been wounded.

ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 27.—The Finance Committee reports in favor of a loan of 300,000,000 lire.

An anti-Infallibility journal will be published here soon. Pere Hyacinthe will contribute to it.

ROME, Jan. 28.—The Pope gave a long interview to the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar, yesterday. The indications are that the breach between the Czar and the Pope will be healed by mutual concessions.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 24.—The cholera has disappeared from this city.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, Jan. 26.—Brazil advices report that the Boston-built steamship America, plying on the Rio de la Plata, was burned on the night of Dec. 22, and eighty-seven lives were lost.

The Empress Dowager of Brazil has freed all her own slaves.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—The Government of Santiago has become embroiled with the French Consul at Santiago de Cuba. The Government threatens to close the ports of the island to French steamers, unless the Consul obtains the return from Jamaica of a Cuban and several negroes who fled there in a French steamer.

Several Cuban successes are reported.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Mexican advices show the progress of the revolution. The Government forces have been defeated at San Luis. Six thousand revolutionists are near the northern frontier. The City of Mexico is alarmed by a report of the approach of Diaz with the insurgent cavalry.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—A party of Mexicans, calling themselves revolutionists, crossed into Texas last night, and sacked the American town of Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The revolutionary General Peva has been killed.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 23.—The Revenue bill kept the Senate busy all day; the Fees and Salaries bill did the same for the House.

At a Republican caucus to-night, resolutions were adopted which declared that there had been a military occupation of Chicago, and while exonerating the Federal officials, protested against regarding this action as a precedent.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 24.—The Eminent Domain bill was defeated in the House to-day by a vote of 71 to 71.

The Senate, by the decisive vote of 30 to 14, retained the section in the Revenue bill, which allows deduction of debts in listing credits. The bill for reducing the salary of the Chicago Police Commissioners, was ordered to a third reading.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 25.—The House passed the Caucus resolutions about the Chicago Military Occupation.

The Credit Foncier bill was also passed by the House, but without the emergency clause.

The Senate adopted an amendment to the Railroad bill, by which depots, machine-shops, etc., are to be taxed where they are, and only the taxes on the road-bed are to be distributed *pro rata* among the counties.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 26.—The House wasted the day in discussing the supplementary resolution about the military occupation of Chicago.

The Senate made slow progress on the Revenue bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 27.—The House spent the day over the act in regard to the descent of property.

The Senate ordered its Revenue bill to a third reading, with only two votes against it.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 29.—A compromise is to be made on the Eminent Domain bill. By it the power of Eminent Domain can be exercised for three practically distinct purposes: 1st, for lands for railroad uses; 2d, for roads and drainage; 3d, for opening and widening streets, and other city requirements.

A new bill for the collection of delinquent taxes will be introduced soon.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 29.—In the House a bill was introduced to provide separate schools for colored children.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Jan. 23.—The Assembly, by a vote of 48 to 31, with 36 absentees, resolved in favor of the Postal-Telegraph scheme.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Jan. 23.—The Senate has adopted the House bill for investigation into the alleged corruption at the last Senatorial election. Exciting revelations are expected.

TOPEKA, Jan. 24.—In the Senate to-day a resolution instructing Senators to vote for Sumner's One Term amendment to the Federal Constitution was defeated, after a long debate, by a vote of 7 to 17.

The House had a spirited discussion, lasting all day, over the Senate resolution providing for an investigation of the Senatorial election last winter. An amendment was adopted giving the Committee power to investigate the Senatorial election in 1867, when Pomeroy and Ross were elected by a vote of 68 to 28, all of Caldwell's friends voting for it. The resolution as amended then passed with but nine negative votes. The resolution goes back to the Senate for concurrence.

TOPEKA, Jan. 25.—The House to-day defeated the bill for removing the disabilities of disfranchised persons.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill for investigating Senatorial elections.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 26.—There were eleven members in the House, and six in the Senate to-day, and of course no quorum, and none was expected, although every effort is being made to induce the absent members to return. The election of a new Governor will be attempted to-morrow. The order proroguing the Legislature was ordered struck from the House Journal.

OMAHA, Jan. 25.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* to-night at 11 o'clock. No quorum and no new Governor.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—At Albany, this morning, a bill was introduced in the State Senate vacating the office of every Director of the Erie Railway, and ordering a new election.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26.—The House has passed a bill to aid the sufferers by the late fires. It provides for a loan of $20,000, to enable poor people to buy seed, etc. No person is to receive more than $30.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—Governor Brown has vetoed the bill to pay the maturing State bonds in greenbacks.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—The Legislature has unanimously authorized St. Louis to issue $1,325,000 of bonds for Water-Works.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27.—The Senate, to-day, passed the act chartering the Cincinnati Southern Railway. The vote was 19 to 19, and Speaker Carlisle gave the casting vote in favor of the act.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 27.—Governor Woods to-day returned to the Legislative Assembly the act for holding a Convention to prepare a Constitution for the admission of Utah, without his approval. He suggests that the organic act of Utah contemplates only such matters as relate to the domestic concerns of the Territory, and no power is therein given to abolish one form of government and adopt another. The power that created it alone can destroy without special authority from Congress. The Territorial Legislature has no right to act upon the subject of admission. Further, Utah having less than the required population, under the apportionment, to one representation in Congress, he thinks it would be well to await the pleasure of the General Government. The Governor, in conclusion, says: "To become a State in the Union is not a right, but a privilege. Good judgment would, therefore, require that before any Convention should be called, Utah should place herself in harmonious relations with the General Government. The first and highest duty of citizens is obedience to law. All violations of the law of Congress should cease. Polygamy should be abandoned, and laws should be enacted by you in accord with the laws of Congress, upon that subject. Until it is done the people of Utah cannot expect, nor, should they ask, admission as a State. Religious toleration in the United States is as broad as the wants of humanity; but the Government cannot tolerate church dogmas, which set at naught its statutes. It is to be regretted that a difference of opinion should arise in matters of legislation between the Legislative and Executive Departments, but it is my duty to interpret the law as I understand it, and such shall be my course of action."

The Governor's veto message to the House created much excitement, and members expressed themselves with bitter invective. Taylor, one of the Apostles, exclaimed, "Are we nonentities? Are we serfs? Have we rendered ourselves criminal by putting power into the hands of the people to ask for admission into the Union." "The polygamy clause of the message," said he, "I consider an open insult to us. It is worn threadbare, and has become a stink in the nostrils of all respectable people. What laws have we violated? and if we have violated any, why are we not punished for it. Even murderers are brought to testify against us, and every means used to prove us guilty of polygamy. If contrary to the Constitution or laws of the United States, why don't the Federal Judges prosecute us under the United States laws? Is this House to be insulted by such charges as are contained in the document from the Governor? I say no. I throw it back in his face, and tell him it is a falsehood." [Voices—"Hear, hear!" "We are American citizens, and demand the rights of such."]

Jas. W. Young didn't care a snap for the veto. He asked no odds of the Governor or any other man.

Mr. Rockwood said they had been abused long enough. He would gladly die a martyr to the Mormon cause. If any blood of the forefathers of '76 was in the Assembly they would at once resent the insult.

On motion of J. W. Young, a Committee of three to confer with a similar Committee from the Council, was appointed to draw a joint resolution for the purposes named in the vetoed act. The same Committee are instructed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the House in regard to the offensive charges of the Governor's veto message.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 29.—In the Council, to-day, the reading of the Governor's veto on the admission bill was followed by groans and hisses. Members spoke of it with mingled anger and contempt. Geo. Q. Cannon, the Apostle, said that the ignorance of the message was only equalled by its impudence. If he had a boy 12 years old, who could not write a better document, he would cuff his ears. A motion was finally made and carried that the veto should not be specified upon the minutes.

The Mormon people threaten the Federal officials.

THE WEST.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 25.—The accounts between the National and State Governments are very nearly settled.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 27.—The Administration State nominations are nearly made out. Governor Oglesby will be a candidate for Governor against Governor Palmer, who wishes a renomination. General B. J. Sweet, of Chicago, is to be State Treasurer, and Lippincott will be re-elected Auditor.

ELGIN, Jan. 27.—The new Northern Illinois Insane Asylum at this place will be formally opened, preliminary to the reception of inmates, on Friday, Feb. 2. Governor Palmer, members of the Legislature, members of the Boards of State Charities of Illinois and Wisconsin, and other gentlemen of note, are expected to be present.

QUINCY, Jan. 29.—The Germans held are agitating against the Temperance law.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—The Hebrew Order of B'nai B'rith passed yesterday, by a unanimous vote, a series of resolutions, strongly deprecating the proposed theological amendment to the Constitution.

Alexis was received by the Legislature at Jefferson City at 10 a. m. to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—The Nationalist Club celebrated Thomas Paine's birthday here yesterday.

A fire this morning destroyed property valued at $162,000. Insurance about $80,000.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Jan. 25.—The State-House Commissioners have adopted the plan offered by E. E. Myers, of Springfield, Ill. The cost of the new building will be a little over $1,000,000.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Jan. 25.—Despatches from the whole line of the Union Pacific Railroad report by far the worst blockade yet.

OMAHA, Jan. 27.—The snow blockade on the Union Pacific is increasing.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—A young Baptist minister of this city was arrested to-day for stealing books from the Theological Department of the Public Library here. He confessed his guilt.

A motion to invite Alexis to visit the city failed to get the requisite two-thirds vote in the Board of Aldermen to-day.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—A Committee of citizens, headed by Henry Probasco, will invite the Grand Duke here and take charge of his reception.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—The Merchants' Association of this city has petitioned Congress against the Chicago Relief bill.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26.—The Hon. U. S. Eddy, Secretary of State, died suddenly yesterday morning, of heart disease.

The verdict in the Check murder case is "Guilty."

THE FAR WEST.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 25.—Baker, the principal witness against the Mormons charged with the murder of Dr. Robinson, has made an affidavit that his testimony was false. He has been arrested for perjury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The railroad blockade is doing immense damage to trade here.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan 29.—Mount Hood is pouring out volumes of smoke. An eruption is expected.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—The opposition to a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory is very strong.

MANITOBA.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 23.—Manitoba advices report great excitement over the alleged gold discoveries in the Peace River District.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 23.—Hon. M. Byas (colored) tried to cowhide B. W. Tomlinson, correspondent of the Charleston *News*, for strictures on his conduct. Tomlinson shot him, probably fatally.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 24.—The Rev. Dr. Ely Robinson, of the Rochester Theological Seminary, has been elected President of Brown University.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 21.—The jury in the Wharton case brought in, this morning, a verdict of "Not guilty." Mrs. Wharton has been admitted to bail in $5,000 on the indictment for poisoning Eugene Van Ness.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 24.—The Confederate General R. S. Ewell died at his residence in Maury County this morning. In giving directions touching his tombstone, he laid particular stress upon the fact that he did not desire any work to be employed in the inscription that could reflect in any way upon the Government of the United States.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 25.—The Republican State Central Committee has called a Convention here, April 10, to nominate Governor and other States officers, and select a Senatorial ticket, and delegates to the National Convention.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—The notorious Mansfield reached here to-day, and was insulted at the depot.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26.—Archbishop Spaulding is seriously ill.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The deaths from small-pox for the last week were 177—a decrease of 22.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 27.—Half-a-dozen stores were burned here to-day. Loss $150,000. Insurance, $90,700.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—The business part of Abbeville, in this State, was destroyed by fire last Friday. Loss, $80,000. Insurance, $12,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Minister Schenck, in his resignation of the directorship of the Emma Mine, published in the English papers, says his directorship was not incompatible with his official duty, but that he preferred to remove any pretext for an attack upon him.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—The Board of Trade Directors yesterday adopted resolutions declaring the bill before Congress for the admission free of duty of articles entering into buildings in Chicago as unconstitutional, and urging Senators and Representatives from Ohio to oppose the bill as being impolitic, unjust, and dangerous to the prosperity of the industries of the country.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—The Congressional Investigating Committee commenced its session to-day, in the Custom House Building. The first witness called was J. Henri Burch, the most prominent colored adherents of the Carter faction. Burch is rather an exquisite-looking mulatto, very bright, and often spoken of as the successor of the deceased Lieutenant Governor Dunn in the leadership of the colored race in Louisiana. Burch gave a general account of the doings in the Legislature since January. First, according to his account, Carter had at the outset a clean quorum, but they were reduced to a minority by his members being picked off by the enemy. He did not hesitate to swear that the renegades were bought with money by Warmoth, and said he would be able to produce more precise evidence to-morrow. The Committee is greatly besieged by citizens and politicians, anxious to impress their views upon the members, or give them a clue to the testimony. Warmoth addressed them last evening, presenting his argument of the questions between him and the Custom House party. The Committee are confident that they will uncover enough corruption in each party to suit the utmost demands of the other party. They hope to finish their labors in about ten days.

PACIFIC COAST.

Exciting Incident at the Japanese Banquet—A Norther—Damages to Wharves and Shipping—Suicide at San Jose—A Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Near the close of the Japanese banquet, last evening, a remarkable scene occurred. Ex-Governor Haight, responding to the sentiment, "The State of California," warmly welcomed the Embassy, saying that "God had made of one blood all men who dwell on the face of the earth, and that the Embassy marked a new era in the progress of civilization and humanity."

Rev. Horatio Stebbins, then, speaking to the sentiment, "The Spirit of American Commerce," welcomed the Embassy warmly, saying: "We here are providentially placed in new relations. The changes unsought by transatlantic communication have changed forever the era of commerce distributed for the city. We can never do the business of this Mississippi Valley, and probably shall not extend our inland commercial area beyond the summit of the great mountain chain. To compensate for that, we must gather up the islands of the sea, and push our trade to the innumerable populations of the Asiatic world. But our position is anomalous. While we are here to-night wooing the commerce of the old Empire, you, Governor (pointing to Governor Booth), as the representative of one political party, and ex-Governor Haight as the representative of the other, are committed to a policy to exclude those people from our shores. The position is absurd and ridiculous; as a policy it is nonsense, as a principle it is nowhere. It is a rag-tail and bob-tail. If any of you cheap politicians have won a penny by it in the passions of an hour, beware, beware when you put that penny in your purse, lest the eagle on the reverse side of your gold coin sticks his talons through and scratches the face of liberty."

The wildest excitement followed, with rounds of applause, and finally three cheers from nearly the entire guests for the speaker, the main portion gathering around to shake hands with him.

Governor Booth arose, in evident excitement, saying when he had become accustomed to such ex-cathedra denunciations he would probably like them, and after a few words more, went on with the regular toasts. The incident is regarded as significant, as calling for a change of public opinion.

A Shot at a Fugitive Governor.

Governor Smith of Georgia, in his inaugural, says: "The late Governor, whose unexpired term of office I have been chosen to fill, is a voluntary fugitive from the State of his adoption. During his brief incumbency there has been an addition of untold millions to the public debt. He has left the finances of the State in the utmost disorder and confusion, so that it is impossible as yet to say what bonds issued under this Administration are legal and what illegal. To correct those and other abuses much time and labor will be required, and I avail myself of the occasion to invoke the patience and co-operation of the people. And it may here be proclaimed that the people of Georgia have no thought of repudiating any part of the indebtedness of the State. On the contrary, it is their purpose to ascertain the legal obligations of the public, and to make provision for their payment, principal and interest. It is their purpose to respect vested rights, to obey the laws, and suppress crime in their midst; to require a faithful discharge of public duty on the part of officials; to protect and elevate the public faith and credit; to maintain order; to treat all classes with justice and impartiality; and to welcome and treat with hospitality all men from whatever quarter, who come among them with the intention of performing the duties of good citizens. We desire to live in peace, to restore wasteplaces, and to bring back the government of our State to the ancient landmarks of the fathers."

Too Kind.

From the Danbury (Conn.) News.

Two men employed at one of our hardware stores were engaged this noon in putting up a stove for a West street lady. During a heavy lift one of them told the other to "spit on his hands," when both were nonplussed by the lady hastily exclaiming, "Don't do that; here's a spittoon."

POLITICAL.

Mass Convention of Liberal Republicans at Jefferson City, Mo.

Speech of Gratz Brown---Letters from Senator Schurz, and Ex-Representative Fowler, of Tennessee.

Resolutions Adopted in Consonance with the So-Called Missouri Policy.

A National Convention Called to Meet in Cincinnati May 1.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 24.—The Liberal Republican Mass Convention met in the hall of Representatives at noon, and is one of the largest ever assembled in the State. It was called to order by Colonel William M. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee. Judge Debold, of Grundy County, was elected temporary President, and Colonel Lawder, Secretary. Judge Debold made a brief speech, in which he referred to the work before the Convention as a grand and noble one, hoping a movement would be inaugurated which would command the support of a majority of the American people in reform and true Republicanism.

Committees were then appointed for facilitating business, and after a stirring speech by Hon. C. P. Johnson, of St. Louis, the Convention took a recess till 2 o'clock.

The Convention is not only large in point of numbers, but contains a majority of the leaders of the Liberal Republican party of Missouri. Apparently it is composed of about the same men who figured in the bolting Republican Convention that nominated Brown for Governor. Some surprise is noticed at the character of the American element in the Convention, it being much greater than was expected, while as lookers-on there are several prominent gentlemen from other States,—Senator Fowler, of Tennessee; Judge Oliver, of Ohio; Mr. Scovill, of New Jersey, and many others, who seem to be measuring the extent of the Grant opposition in the Republican ranks here.

Nearly every county in the State is represented, and the Convention has been well worked up, considering that it is merely for consultation and the comparison of views.

A large number of people have arrived by midday trains, and the hotels and public resorts seem quite as well filled as the State House.

On reassembling this afternoon, the Committee on Resolutions reported, through their Chairman, Colonel Grosvenor. The reading of the platform called forth repeated and very enthusiastic applause, and a general storm of cheers followed the close. The resolutions, which were adopted without any dissent, are as follows:

Resolved, That we the Liberal Republicans of Missouri, faithful now as we were in the dark days of civil war to the vital principles of true Republicanism, by no act or word will endanger the rightful sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality of civil rights, or enfranchisement. To these established facts now embodied in the Constitution, we claim the loyalty of all good citizens.

Resolved, That a true and lasting peace can come only from such profound conciliation as enfranchisement has brought in this State, nor can that Government be pure or great in which the tax-payers have no active part. We therefore demand with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all, that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service, for the common welfare.

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people. We demand a genuine reform of the tariff, so that those duties will be removed which, in addition to revenue yielded to the Treasury, involve increase in the price of domestic products, and a consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests.

Resolved, That shameless abuses of Government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, and in the interest of an individual, a faction, or a party, with the consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demands a thorough and genuine reform of the public service. Those who would suppress investigation forget that they owe a higher duty to the country than to any party. We honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled the disclosure of grave misdeeds, and they deserve the thanks and hearty support of all good citizens.

Resolved, That local self-government with impartial suffrage will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority. It is time to stop the growing encroachment of Executive power, the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty, the packing of a Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations, the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people, the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure the Ku-Klux disorder, irreligion or intemperance, and the surrender of individual freedom to those who ask that the practice of a creed or some fad be made the law of all. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order for the State's self government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and constitutional limitations of power.

Resolved, That true Republicanism makes it not the less our duty to expose corruption, denounce usurpation of power, and work for the reforms necessary for the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens, to sweep from power the men who prostitute the name of an honored party to selfish interests. We therefore invite all Republicans who desire the reform herein set forth, to meet in National Mass Convention, at the city of Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday of May next, at 12 m., there to take such action as our convictions of duty and public exigency may require.

The Committee on Resolutions reported in addition resolutions recommending the Liberal Republicans of Missouri to see that they are fully represented in the Convention on the day called, and that thirty persons be specially designated to present the resolutions here adopted to that body, said persons to be selected by a Committee of five appointed by the Chair.

Colonel Burns, of Platte, being invited to address the Convention, spoke of the encroachments and abuse of power by the Federal Administration, by which, he said the nation had been humiliated and the people oppressed. He thought the Democratic party as a political organization was no longer potential to accomplish the reforms the people demand.

Senator Schurz writes from Washington, Jan. 20, that the same principles the Liberal Republicans of Missouri inscribed on their banner, in 1870, are now at issue in the larger fields of national politics. The removal of political disabilities is still the subject of controversy, and the Liberal Republicans may point with pride to their wise and conciliatory action. While nowhere the civil war was carried on with more ferocity, there is no State to-day in which more unbroken peace and order prevails, or in which the new rights of the emancipated slave are more completely respected, and in which the revival of fraternal feeling is more general. When the same spirit is shown in Congress, we hope to see similar results accomplished even in those unfortunate communities where the remembrances of the civil war are still kept alive by violent disorders caused in a great measure by the exclusion of a numerous class of influential men from the management of public affairs. Mr. Schurz next treats of Civil Service Reform, and says, "It is not improbable in the political contests now before us the trick will be resorted to of opening a prospect of reform through one instrument, and of the defeat of that reform through another, for the purpose of catching reformers and sportsmen 'in one net.'" The writer expresses misgivings as to the dangerous efforts which will be made to render genuine reform impossible, and urges those whom he calls its true friends to leave to an intelligent understanding as to the steps to be taken for the promotion of so great an object.

Senator Schurz next referred to the importance of Revenue reform. He speaks of Executive usurpations of power, &c., and, alluding to the recent overthrow of the New York Tammany Ring, says that nothing could be more desirable than that this resolution should not be confined to the limits of the State or one political organization.

The letter concludes with the hope that those sincerely devoted to the great ends of public good will not let mere party dictation, or artful, so-called renewals of old war-cries, deter them from following the course pointed out by their sense of duty.

Joseph S. Fowler, ex-Senator of Tennessee, writes from Nashville, Jan. 21, that he looks forward to this Convention as the harbinger of a brighter day for the Republic than any that has dawned since the Declaration of Independence. He says the times demand new political morality, a dignity and personal integrity, a knowledge of the Constitution and nature of our Government, and a reverence for the rights, interests and character of the people. The tone of the Executive Department must be elevated; the principle of local self government must be maintained and respected, the function of society must not be supplanted by statute laws. The tariff on imported articles must be levied for the lowest possible revenue, not in the interests of favored and powerful manufacturers; the machinery of internal revenue must be dispensed with at the earliest possible period; the military should be returned to the lowest possible number, and held in complete subjugation to the civil power.

The letter concludes with the hearty endorsement of the Missouri movement, as promising not less for the Republic than what it accomplished here.

Governor B. Gratz Brown, in response to loud calls, addressed the Convention. After some preliminary remarks complimentary to the members and character of those present, he referred to the former struggles of most of them in the conflict for freedom on slave soil, amid the presence of distinguished leaders of the German phalanx in the front rank of freedom, and who now bid us go forward and make a new deliverance for the nation. Governor Brown then discussed the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and especially the one relative to the centralization of the Government. He said: "It is there you have to confront your enemy, for it is there he is surrounded with all the appliances of military support, disseminating ideas that are demoralizing the public thought, and teaching it to rely upon the people and not upon their own local, State, or other associations for relief, but upon the simple behest of a central power and central authority. Now, sir, for one I am free to say I do not fear the liberties of this country in the present instance will be wrested from them by the will of any individual, however powerful he may be; but I do fear that if he is permitted to go on, the centralization of the public sentiment, the teaching of the people, to acquiesce and consent to infractions of the national constitution, invasion of the right of States, domination by the national authority of election control, through its hirelings of vice and party machinery, that you pave the way for an incipient despotism that may some day give you a bloody account of itself. Have we not seen already the effect of this power in the nation since the advent of West Point to Washington city? Have we not recognized how the military service has domineered the civil service? Have we not seen the whole body of the civil list turned into a body of personal retainers? Have we not seen the Senate of the United States dominated by a single law? Have we not seen the House of Representatives stamped upon the pension list? [Loud Cheers.] Have we not seen all party machinery so corrupted that the question is not, Whom will we see, but who is desired in Washington? Have we not seen, sir, the leading, the sole representative of one great element of our population, and certainly of the great element of the Republican party, I mean our German fellow-citizens, who have but a single representative in the Senate of the United States. Have we not seen him when he sent his card at the door of the Executive office, have it returned to him with the words 'Not in.' [Cheers.] Whilst Chandler, Cameron, Sherman, Brooks, and Morton were stepping in at the side door.

The speaker here referred to the treatment received by Sumner and Greeley, and said: "It is not necessary that I should go on with the long list of martyrdoms perpetrated in the name of freedom by those who arrogate the right to represent the Republican party of this nation. But let me tell you, gentlemen, that as strong as the President is, and I am of those who believed him to be a strong and brave, and self-willed man, there are stronger intellects behind him who have more potent influences than any he wields, and it is with that you will have to make your fight for the control of this nation."

Gov. Brown proceeded to discuss the other question presented in the resolutions. In conclusion, he complimented the Democratic party for the signs of patriotism it is exhibiting, and said that every man who assists in deciding about reform will be entitled to the honor and gratitude of this nation.

Here J. M. Scovell, of New Jersey, was called up. In the course of his remarks he denounced in bitter terms the conduct and policy of President Grant's administration, and claimed that the Liberal movement embodied the hope of good and true men of all parties.

The Committee of Five was given till the 22d of February to appoint the thirty delegates.

The Convention was addressed by Judge Oliver, of Ohio. Other speeches were made, and the Convention adjourned.

The friends of the movement appear highly pleased with the signs of prospects as developed to-day.

Nominations Made by the Connecticut Republican State Convention—The Resolutions.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 24.—The Republican State Convention renominated Governor Jewell and the rest of the old ticket for State officers.

The following is the substance of the resolutions adopted:

The first expresses adherence to the principles of the Republican party. The second alludes to the great reduction of the national debt. The third expresses undiminished confidence in the patriotism, integrity, and ability of President Grant. The fourth demands economy and honesty in all political affairs.

The fifth urges a large reduction of taxation; efforts towards specie payments; tariff for revenue only; a perfected system of National Banks; abolition of the franking privilege, and the granting of public lands to actual settlers only.

The sixth advocates the interests of temperance, education, and labor.

The seventh commends the Legislature for correcting infamous election frauds.

The eighth denounces lobbyism.

The ninth urges the holding of corporations strictly to their charter privileges.

The tenth extends sympathy to all people struggling to be free.

The eleventh and last approves the administration of Governor Jewell.

General Hawley was elected delegate-at-large, by acclamation, to the National Convention for the First Congressional District; Bartlett Bent for the Second, and Sabin S. Sayles for the Third, and John Tweedy for the Fourth by ballot, and a number of other delegates were elected.

THE SYNDICATE.

What It Is Attempting to Lobby Through Congress.

A $68,000,000 Job.

Washington (Jan. 29) correspondence of the New York Herald.

Secret arrangements are being perfected for monetary transactions amounting to $600,000,000—transactions that will seriously affect the monetary affairs of the entire nation—but not one word concerning the business is permitted to be made public that can possibly be kept secret.

Know, then, that arrangements are being made for the Syndicate to have more bonds—$600,000,000, or more or less—just as many as the managers can manipulate. They run no risk whatever—could just as well take $10,000,000,000 as $600,000,000. The Government risks everything, and the Ring nothing. The *Financial Chronicle* correctly states the case in these words:

The Syndicate does not seem to have bound itself by any absolute engagement to take the new 5 per cent bonds and complete the business, if the market had failed to take them off their hands at a profit during the six months Mr. Boutwell held no security, we believe, by which the negotiation could be enforced. He seems to have contented himself with binding the Treasury without reciprocally binding the Syndicate. He bound the Treasury to pay them double interest on all the bonds they could pass off within the limit of $880,000,000, and at the expense of the public he made a free gift to the Syndicate of privileges equivalent to all the money which the Treasury could save by the reduction of interest during two years.

Mr. Secretary Boutwell's favorites are, however, in no hurry for more bonds just at present. They are waiting now to lobby through Congress certain provisions "giving legislative construction to previous laws" which will legalize the past violations of the Secretary, and at the same time give the Ring larger profits on future jobs. There is no particular hurry about the new job. A portion of the bonds taken last summer are as yet undisposed of, but are nevertheless drawing interest from the National Treasury for the benefit of the Ring. Additional bonds, in sums to suit, are at the disposal of the Syndicate whenever wanted. Such is the true statement of the case, Secretary Boutwell to the contrary notwithstanding. He dare not publish his correspondence in relation to this business.

The immediate pressing need of the Treasury Ring is, not more bonds, but additional legislation. Secretary Boutwell does not think it safe to continue his Syndicate operations in open violation of law, and the Ring managers are not content with two or three per cent. profits on the conversion of bonds. If the law cannot be violated with impunity it must be changed to meet the necessities of the case.

On the 2d inst. Secretary Boutwell wrote that most extraordinary letter to Speaker Blaine, offering to send his Chief Clerk, Mr. Saville, to instruct a Committee of Congress as to the method of "giving legislative construction to previous laws." The business was too important, however, to be entrusted solely with a Chief Clerk, for Mr. Secretary Boutwell and Mr. Jay Cooke both made haste to appear before the Committee of Ways and Means and present a case in person.

Stripped of all bogus philanthropic phraseology the Ring's plan is to lobby through Congress certain provisions of law, innocent enough in appearance, but which will give the Secretary of the Treasury legal authority to do three things that he is strictly forbidden by law to do:

First. He is to have power to extend the time allowed the Syndicate to manipulate bonds on Government account from three months to one year.

Second. He is to have power to pay a direct commission of 1 per cent on conversion, instead of half that amount, as under the present law.

Third. He is to be authorized to pay the interest in Europe.

The three above-named provisions incorporated into the laws of Congress will enable Secretary Boutwell to pay his favorites a direct commission of from 5 to 6 per cent, or a total commission of about $68,000,000 upon the conversion of the remaining $1,300,000,000 new bonds, besides the profits on the sale of exchange on London to our Government for the purpose of paying interest.

To the $68,000,000 direct commissions and the unknown profits upon the annual sale of foreign exchange to our Government, to pay interest, must be added the profits accruing from the use of unadjusted balances and the practice of "cornering" markets generally with Government money or bonds on Government account, and you have the whole job in a nut-shell.

This is certainly the most stupendous job on record. Look at some of its details. By authority of the proposed laws the Secretary could issue to the Syndicate $1,300,000,000 new interest-bearing bonds, in exchange for a like amount of non-interest bearing certificates of deposits of coin in a bank or banks owned or controlled by the Syndicate, the bonds to be retained one year in the United States Treasury as security for the certificates of deposit, but paying interest meanwhile to the Syndicate.

From time to time during the year, "called" 5-20 bonds, also bearing interest, could be purchased, deposited in the National Treasury and the new bonds drawn out, put upon the market, and the certificates of deposits taken up with the proceeds—the Syndicate having during the whole year at least one full set of $1,300,000,000 of bonds in the National Treasury drawing interest. To this must be added the 1 per cent direct commission to be allowed by the proposed law, and it will be seen that the Ring will realize something over $68,000,000 in the course of the year from commissions alone—provided, of course, that "pressure" enough is brought to bear upon holders of 5-20s to make them "either sell or convert."

The Ring will not need to use a cent of its own money in the operations. Under the provisions of the law for depositing Government money in National Banks, the Secretary of the Treasury could furnish his friends all the money they might need.

It will be quite impossible to compute the profits of the Ring derived from manipulating $1,300,000,000 in the way of "cornering" markets; or how much it would mulct the Government in the annual sale of exchange on London. Let us, therefore, pass to the third proposition, which is to transfer the commercial metropolis of the United States from New York to London.

"We have thought," said the most patriotic and pure member of our present Congress, "that the United States would become the commercial centre of the world, and at a time not far distant; but if this proposition to pay the interest on a portion of our debt in Europe becomes a law that time will be postponed many generations, perhaps forever. Even the commercial centre of the United States will be transferred from New York to the English metropolis if our Government must go 'shinning' about the money markets twice a year purchasing exchange on London. It will be a nice thing, doubtless, for bankers who will buy and sell the foreign exchange on Government account, but most disastrous to the interests of our country."

Perhaps the Ring will obtain the legislation it seeks. We shall see.

Ah, Baa!

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union.

A number of sheep on Patton's ranch, north of the American, were not sheared last fall, and hence their fleece is very long. During the fall it got very dirty, and probably grass and other seeds fell into it. At all events, since rain commenced to fall, grass, with blades say two inches long, is growing luxuriantly out of the wool, and the sheep travel about carrying their pastures upon their backs. Any grass which the sheep cannot reach itself a friend is allowed to nibble, and he or she reciprocates. We haven't seen the sheep ourselves.

ROSS AND POMEROY.

A Reminiscence of Impeachment.

An Unpublished Chapter of the Great Hurly-Burly.

From Ross' Paper, Coffeyville, Kansas.

We promised our readers, last week, that we would, in this number of our Paper, pay our respects to that portion of Senator Pomeroy's open letter which related to the subject of the Impeachment. With the general history of that subject the public is already quite familiar; but, of the hidden springs which moved those who were the means of bringing on the trial, and the infamous means that were resorted to by a portion of the members of Congress, and of the lobby, to secure the conviction of Mr. Johnson, very little is known by the public at large. How, to begin with, Mr. Grant was to be beaten at Chicago; how this Senator's friend was to be Secretary of such a Department, and that Representative's friend of another; how the appointments in this Department were to go to that Senator, and the appointments in that Department were to be controlled by another Representative; how, in fact, every identical office in this Government, from the Presidency down to the smallest cross-roads Post Office, was farmed out to this, that, and the other Senator and member, in consideration of their support of the cause of the Impeachment, and, the more important the influence brought to bear, the more and better the offices to be controlled; how the Impeachment finally degenerated, long before its close, into a stupendous and damnable conspiracy for the robbery and plunder of this Government and people; how the "doubtful" Republicans, as they were called, were directly and daily threatened with assassination by the vicious mob that then filled the city of Washington, waiting the removal of Johnson in the hope of getting office, if they finally refused to support the Impeachment,—all of this, in its details, is yet to be written. The Impeachment of Johnson was merely a pretext on the part of the conspirators. Any other road to the desired result would have answered as well that would have promised the same degree of success.

Inasmuch as Mr. Pomeroy has seen fit to deny our charge that he attempted to influence the result by the use of money, and has, in addition, seen fit to criticise our own action in that matter, we propose now to confine ourself to that portion of the history of the case in which he was an actor, leaving other portions of its history for a future chapter.

That Mr. Pomeroy attempted to sell his own vote for a sum of money, the country has already been advised; but the precise manner in which he proposed to do it, is not so well known. His first attempt appears to have been through an application to the then Postmaster General, Mr. Randall, for the appointment in the Postal Department of his friend, Mr. James F. Legate. The story runs in this wise, and there is excellent ground for belief in its correctness: Mr. Legate had been a useful friend to Pomeroy, often furnishing him with much needed brains, and Pomeroy naturally desired to repay him. In this letter he promised that, if the appointment could be had the President could depend upon his friendship, "even in case of Impeachment." This was during the pendency of the articles of Impeachment in the House, and when it was considered doubtful whether they would pass.

After they had passed the House, and the case was pending in the Senate, Mr. Pomeroy, foreseeing that there was still doubt about the result, and naturally (for him) desiring to "turn an honest penny," wrote to Mr. Edmund Cooper, the Private Secretary of the President, assuring him that "any arrangement made with his brother-in-law, Mr. Gaylord, would be carried out by him." This letter was given to Mr. Legate, and by him to Mr. Gaylord, for delivery to, or to be shown to, Mr. Cooper. Mr. Legate and Mr. Gaylord went together to Jackson Square, immediately in front of the President's House, where they parted, Mr. Gaylor going to Cooper, and Legate remaining. Arriving at Cooper's, Gaylor opened negotiations. The sum finally agreed upon was $40,000. When the money came to be counted out, however, Gaylor found that a part of it consisted of a check on one of the Washington banks. This, of course, would not do, as it would lead to unpleasant disclosures. Gaylord insisted that the whole should be in currency, and Cooper insisted on putting in the check. On this disagreement the whole matter fell through. Gaylor, going back to Legate in the Park, and informing him that "There was no use talking," tore Pomeroy's letter into bits, and dropped it on the ground. After a few minutes conversation they parted, going out of the Park by different ways. No sooner, however, was Gaylord out of sight, than Legate returned, gathered up the scraps of the letter, pasted them neatly together on a piece of card paper, and had them photographed. In this shape the letter is quite complete, as quite a number of our citizens who have seen it can testify. Pomeroy first bought the negative of Legate, paying him a large amount of money therefor, thinking doubtless, that he was thus destroying all trace of the damaging missive, only to find that Legate had had the foresight to have *two* negatives taken. Pomeroy has since paid various of money to purchase Legate's silence. This is Legate's story, given to us by himself, with authority to use it. The essential facts are also substantially corroborated by Mr. Cooper.

Failing in his negotiations with Mr. Johnson, Pomeroy takes a "new departure." He suddenly becomes intensely zealous for conviction. So thoroughly convinced had he become, on the failure to secure ready money, that the President ought to be impeached and removed for "the good of the country," and having an unlimited faith in the power of money for the accomplishment of good purposes, that he announced his willingness to advance a large sum of money for the vote necessary to secure that object. Mr. Legate was the "bearer of despatches" in this as in other negotiations. A Mr. Schaeffer, friend of the Hon. B. F. Butler, can also tell something about this matter. Other members of Congress, besides Mr. Pomeroy, were also engaged in negotiations of this kind; but of them hereafter.

We say Mr. Pomeroy proposed to "advance" this sum, and could well afford to do so as a financial speculation, because it was then well understood that, in the "slate" that we had the inexpressible satisfaction of "smashing" at that time, he and a certain member of the House were to have the entire control, under Mr. Wade's Presidency, of the appointments in the Internal Revenue Bureau. This was Pomeroy's share of the Impeachment plunder, and he could well afford to advance $50,000 or $100,000 for Mr. Johnson's removal, and Mr. Wade's installment in his place, which would have given him a certainty of getting it back many-fold in a few months.

So intense was his anxiety for the success of the Impeachment; that he went so far beyond the bounds of propriety and decency as to stop us at the door of the Senate Chamber, on the morning of the day on which the first vote was taken, and demand to know how we were going to vote. On being informed by us that he would know at the proper time, (when the vote would be taken in the Senate), and not till then, he began to threaten us with political death at home, and with an investigation and expulsion on charges of bribery, if we did not vote for conviction; foreshadowing what we already knew as to the first, and what we afterwards learned as to the latter, for, no sooner had the Senate adjourned on that day, than the House appointed a Committee to inquire into our conduct in keeping our own counsel and voting as we pleased, with the expectation, in the fierce passion and hate of the hour, of securing our expulsion from the Senate, and the appointment of a successor who would vote for, and thus secure, a conviction on some of the other articles of Impeachment.

Active in this base conspiracy was our own colleague, the Hon. (?) Samuel C. Pomeroy; and so keen was his disappointment at the sudden check of his masterly advance upon the Treasury,—so fierce his indignation toward us as the cause of all his woe, that he hastened before that Committee, and detailed a tissue of falsehoods, acting under his oath as a Senator; relating, with great particularity, various conversations assumed to have taken place between us, and repeated assurances given by us that we would vote for conviction; in all of which there was not one word of truth. Its entire falsity was stated in the Senate a few days afterwards, at the close of the trial, and stands recorded in the *Globe*. That statement of fact Mr. Pomeroy has never yet attempted, to our knowledge, to disprove or to deny. He cannot, for he knows it is true in every particular.

The ear of the public was open only to him at that time. We were decried and frowned down by a crazed, indignant party, which struck and would not hear, while every word that fell from his lips on that subject was drunk in with eagerness. That was *his* opportunity to crush out a colleague that was too much in the habit of thinking for himself, whom he had failed to control for the accomplishment of his own purpose, and he improved it.

Just how Mr. Pomeroy came to give precisely the testimony he did before the Butler Investigating Committee, constitutes another interesting chapter in this affair.

It will be remembered that, in order to lose no chance of criminating somebody, Mr. Butler, who is a keen, soulless, criminal lawyer, devised a dragnet, in the shape of a summary and unexpected seizure of copies of all the telegrams which had been sent or received at the various telegraph offices in the city of Washington. Among the messages thus captured were quite a number of telegrams that passed between Mr. Pomeroy, in Washington, and Mr. Gaylord, in New York City, concerning their negotiations with Mr. Cooper. Butler's eyes opened wide when he came to these, but he prudently said nothing. When everything else upon which he had expected to frame an indictment against us seemed likely to fail, he sent for Pomeroy, and quietly showed him these despatches. This time Pomeroy's eyes opened wider, if possible, than Butler's had on the occasion of his first discovery of these interesting papers, and his knees smote together worse than did Belshazzar's on that celebrated occasion when *he* discovered a piece of handwriting that he recognized.

This was Butler's opportunity. If he hadn't found any evidence against us, he had found something that would answer his purpose quite as well. The upshot of it was, that Butler took his pencil and outlined the kind of statement that he wanted, as to where we had been, what we had said, whom we had said it to, &c., &c., and then required Mr. Pomeroy to fill it out and sign his name to it. That is the way that Pomeroy's evidence, designed to convict us of bribery, was manufactured and sent out to the country. It was on the strength of that that the Republican party of the United States went well-nigh beside itself with fury, we were held up to reprobation and maledictions without stint. That evidence of Mr. Pomeroy's was simply the creation of Mr. Butler's fertile and devilish ingenuity without one grain of truth in the whole of it. Pomeroy was a mere puppet in Butler's hands. Butler turned the screws, and Pomeroy danced.

People of Kansas, how do you like the spectacle?

IOWA AND GRANT.

Letter from the Hon. J. B. Grinnell.

GRINNELL, Iowa, Jan. 20.

DEAR SIR: Your letter expresses surprise that "You [I], who wrote the first Republican State address, and were earliest in the field for Grant as our President, are now against him, as the Des Moines letter to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE indicates."

It is a mistake that I wrote that letter. I took no part in the Senatorial contest, and gave no credit to the charges which were brought against the candidates, regarding them mainly as discreditable to their authors, and ministering only to the morbid tastes of political enemies. I *do* credit the conclusions of the letter, without knowing the writer; that in Iowa there is a large class whose political service was at an early day, and whose character is unchallenged, that do not think expedient, nor do they desire, the renomination of President Grant. Their names are known to me, though their opinions may never be embodied, and with them I am in accord in this: that, beyond controversy, there is a wide conviction that self-perpetuation by power is the bane of our politics, and that a single Presidential term, when sixty thousand offices are at stake, is worthy of a trial. As a friend of the President, I do not choose to mention his vulnerable points of attack, and could hope that, without disparagement and party rancor, he would retire with civil as well as military honor. Before his nomination, it is said that he concurred in the one-term principle, and the late Secretary Stanton said to me that the conduct of President Johnson was accounted for in his desire to be his own successor,—an opinion which he said was held by General Grant; and it would seem that he might spare himself a kindred imputation, unless a united country calls for his renomination.

It ill becomes us to asperse him whom we have placed on a pedestal, nor need we be blinded to facts which concern our mutual honor and interest. We are not an united party as by the verdict of State elections, but have been fortunate in our candidates and State unity, on which it will be unsafe to predicate Presidential success.

Slavery is dead; the war is over; and there is no strict party concord on once great questions. The last National Democratic Convention was quite as pronounced in favor of a Tariff as the State of Iowa at its late Convention; while Tennessee and Virginia are no more Free Trade than Indiana or Illinois. Each party is for honesty, economy, and the national honor, in the platform; and, when the Executive takes up a once-fighting Rebel General for high office, and the Senate confirms him as repentant, it is vain to expect that any party catch-word will bring victory, or that we are forever to withhold our confidence and forgiveness from our neighbors once in the wrong, but now our equals in sobriety, intelligence, and patriotism. To me it is plain that, without more candor and less intolerance in our party, the question of the masses will be, "Who will give us the ablest and best Administration?" when assured that, if there is virtue in our party, it will have a working majority in the Senate and House for the next four years.

And what may be this choice? It is an idle boast that the verdict of the people is assured in the great pivotal States. I know there are bitter discussions, which it is asserted only a new candidate can heal. A hard name will not quell them, and the fear of "Rebel rule" will not coerce, since honored statesmen from many States are found who have only to be called to evoke that unity which is necessary to success. It is not *how* a nomination can be secured, but what policy or political alembic will bring into harmony the Germans, who regard their Representative Senator misused; what, if not too late, will reconcile the ardent friends of Senator Sumner and his associates, healing the New York breach, and leaving Pennsylvania and Indiana not the contested field, promising only defeat in the event of Independent nominations or the adoption of the "Passive policy."

The country was astounded that Missouri Democrats would leave their party and make Gratz Brown, the early and hated Abolitionist, Governor by a majority of tens of thousands over a worthy competitor; and, if our party will forestall or avert a greater surprise, which requires less than the disintegration of 1 per cent of our national vote, it will accept no Civil Service panacea or one candidate in the field to bar all others, but rather make choice of a statesman, not in the supposed interest of individuals, but of the nation.

The eleven States west of the Mississippi River have never yet furnished a President or Vice President, and might not James W. Grimes become a leader? True, he voted against impeachment, and Democrats said he was the first of heroic Americans. He resigned his Senatorial position, and our Republican press forgot or forgave his vote, and with one acclaim placed his name high on the roll of statesmen.

James F. Wilson, too, the country knows to regard for long and able service, who refused Cabinet positions, being too poor to accept the honor. Prominent persons in many States, I know, are anxious for his nomination, and express themselves after the manner of General A. C. Harding, one of the truest and most potential of men in Illinois: "Wilson would carry our State and many others which Grant cannot. He has no element of weakness. I served with him in Congress." And why should there be a studied ruling out, in view of the divisions of merits and availability, of Senator Trumbull, at the head of the Judiciary Committee; of Greeley, the head of our American press; of Boutwell, our Minister of Finance; and Senator Wilson, and Colfax, with others whose leadership might assure unity and rally to victory.

Never regarded as a very apt follower of public opinion, reaching conclusions I am frank to express them, though my motives may be aspersed, which can be done with less effort than a thinking people can be convinced that we are sailing, as a party, on that smooth political sea of which the soothsayers of the time write and pleasantly dream. Yours, J. B. GRINNELL.

Curious Indian Custom.

From the Syracuse Journal, Jan. 17.

In accordance with the custom which has prevailed among the Onondaga Indians from a period so remote that it is lost in a dim myth, the tribe yesterday celebrated the solemn sacrifice of the White Dog. This ceremony always takes place during the old moon nearest to the month of February. It seems to have an astronomical as well as a religious meaning, and one who witnesses the ceremonies almost fancies that he detects a trace of the Egyptian worship of Anubis. The principal actor yesterday was Captain George, who was the only person present arrayed in full Indian costume.

The dog, who was supposed to have the sins of the whole nation cast upon him, was perfectly white, and was strangled to death in order to prevent the effusion of blood, which would render the sacrifice not acceptable to Ha-wah-ne-a, who is the creator of the world, the holder of the heavens, the maker of men and animals, and the controller of destiny. The day preceeding this sacrifice is spent in preparation for the great event in the history of the nation, and on the great body, the whole nation is expected to meet at the council house.

Early in the morning large fires are built, guns discharged, and various devices employed for making a disturbance with as much success as is achieved by the pale faces on the Fourth of July. About noon the white dog was strangled and became the subject of a long address from Captain George, which being in Onondaga, was, of course, not as well appreciated by the whites who were present as it might have been. After the whole tribe had marched around the lifeless dog three times, the priest of the occasion faced the east and solemnly devoted the body to the flames.

While the dog was burning, a solemn chant was kept up by Captain George, who appeared to be the person most impressed by the ceremony. Throughout his manner was sedate and solemn, and with him it was evidently a service of profound religious significance.

The First Locomotive in Illinois.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Illinois now has 5,725 miles of railroad. The first rail was laid at Meredosia, May 9, 1838, on the first division of what was called the Northern Cross Railroad. The first locomotive arrived at Meredosia Sept. 6, 1838, on the steamboat Chartson. This pioneer locomotive was built by Grosvenor, Ketchum & Co., at Paterson, New Jersey. It was put on the track, of which eight miles were laid, on the eighth day of November, 1838. The civil engineer, under whose supervision the road was built, and who then and there brought the "iron horse" into harness—the first in the Mississippi Valley—was George P. Plant, the late President of the Union Merchants' Exchange, and one of the best citizens of St. Louis.

On that engine, which ran eight miles and returned, were Governor Duncan, of Illinois; Murray McConnell, State Commissioner; James Dunlap and Thomas I. January, contractors; Charles Collins and Miron Leslie of St. Louis, and the Chief Engineer of the road, George P. Plant.

There were then less than 2,000 miles of railroad in all the United States. There are now over 60,000. Yet the first locomotive of the Mississippi Valley only put itself in motion thirty-three years ago last November.

—The Rev. R. W. S. Porter, a minister at Whitehall, N. Y., received but $46 for last year's services, and this was the result of a donation. He continues to labor cheerfully in the vineyard, accepting such contributions as his people are pleased to give him.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Its Trial in Wyoming Territory.

Has It Proved a Success?—Evidence on Both Sides—Women in Office and in Court.

Cheyenne (Dec. 12.) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

In view of the effort just made by the Legislature of this Territory to repeal the Woman Suffrage Act, which failed on its final passage over the Governor's veto by one vote in the Council, a review of the practical workings of this institution in our Territory for the past two years will be of interest at this time to the Eastern public, whose knowledge of Woman's Suffrage is entirely one of theory.

In December, 1869, the Legislature of Wyoming, consisting principally of single men, who were naturally admirers of the gentler sex, and in this case enthusiastic on account of the scarcity of females incident to frontier life, passed a bill conferring the right of suffrage upon women. This was truly a maiden effort. The object was, first, to attract the fair ones to the country for their own good, of course; and second, to create a society, and perhaps homes for themselves, lone bachelors of the plains, and eventually to increase the census of the Territory. It is possible, however, the second was the weightier reason; although it has a flavor of the policy of Brigham Young.

The first action taken under this law, was the appointment of a female Justice of the Peace, who qualified and entered upon the duties of the office. For a time the position was somewhat embarrassing to the newly made Judge. Leaving law aside, she had no trouble in delivering her charges and sentences with grace and elegance. But when called to decide upon points of law and the objections, exceptions, demurrers and pleadings of attorneys, who seemed to take a malicious delight in confusing and befogging the poor Justice, she was extremely embarrassed for law and law terms to express in technical language her views of the case. The lawyers would cite and submit authorities which the Justice would gravely examine before rendering decisions that form an interesting study to the student in search of the latest rulings and precedents. It is asserted by a malicious wag that the lawyers were in the habit of asking an adjournment of court after the evidence was in, and the costs all made and the fees received, and retiring to decide the suit by a game of seven-up, as the Judge always agreed with the last speaker, and allowed an interminable debate between counsel, regardless of the rules of opening and closing of arguments. Both could not speak last, and neither was willing to yield the advantage of the last word, so dear to woman and so powerful with the Judge. I will not vouch for this, as I did not witness it, but it seems to illustrate the feeling, if not the fact.

HER HUSBAND TRIED BY A FEMALE JUDGE.

However, the Judge was winning golden opinions from the heart of the public. One thing only lacked test—the supremacy in woman's breast of justice over love. Some well-meaning, but nevertheless heartless people sought an occasion for this test, and after getting the Justice's once liege lord drunk, had him arrested and brought before her Honor on a charge of disorderly conduct. The scene in the court was instructive, pathetic and amusing. The husband was too drunk to appreciate the difference between the old and the new state of things; between his wife at home and her Honor upon the bench. The prisoner demurred to the authority of the Court, and swore it had no jurisdiction in his case. Upon this verbal affidavit he declared he should take a change of venue and started for the door in contempt of the order of the Court. The officer was here directed by Her Honor to lock the prisoner up till morning. He resisted, but the order was obeyed, and the poor disgraced husband was left in the lock-up by the order of his wife to ponder upon the situation. He thought of his past, with his power, and contrasted it with his present and his weakness. Othello's occupation was evidently gone. Imprisoned by the word of his once obedient wife! On the following morning he appeared in Court, an altered man. He humbly entreated the Judge for mercy, pleading in extenuation that it was his first offence, and under peculiarly trying circumstances, when he was not himself, and thought the Court was not itself. The latter illusion had been forever dispelled from his mind, and he assured Her Honor that it should never occur again, in public or private.

Her Honor said she would not impose the fine for contempt of Court, as in this case she deemed it a contempt of the person and not of the authority of the Court. She could pardon this; but, as the charge on which the prisoner had been brought before that court was an offence against the public, the Court would be compelled to impose the usual fine. As the prisoner was out of funds, the Judge offered to go upon his bond for the payment of the fine and costs. The grateful husband was about leaving the court, when her Honor detained him "one moment" while she applied the moral lesson, thus brought home, to the prisoner's mind. He stood before the bar in the presence of the Court and an amused audience which crowded the room, while with bowed head and downcast eyes he received a lecture on woman's rights.

THE HUSBAND ACCEPTS THE SITUATION.

The husband of that Court was ever after a sober man, and humble too, in public and at home. The joke had been carried too far for him to recover from the humiliation, and he avoided public resorts. He soon became thoroughly domesticated, and, while his better and greater half was administering the law among men, he contented himself with training his household and conducting the domestic department of the firm. It was rumored that the Judge sometimes came home in an irritable mood, and found fault with the cook, and chided her housekeeper for late meals; but this was soon remedied, for he learned to keep court time. The only thing uncompleted in this transfer of duties was the obstacle in nature. Bottles and condensed milk were finally substituted for judicial nourishment, and the children soon learned to accept the situation, and transferred their affections to their masculine nurse.

In time, however, an event occurred which admitted of no substitution for maternal functions. The Court was compelled to adjourn. Couched in beautiful language, with a delicate blush overspreading her face, the Court announced that it was often permitted in older communities to Judges to take a vacation during the heated term. Although the law of that Territory had no provision for such vacation, she trusted the good people of her district would graciously accord her a three weeks' recess, as the duties of her office had been laborious and trying during the first term. Being now more familiar with those duties, she hoped hereafter not to be compelled to ask such indulgence. Accordingly the Court would adjourn till three weeks from date. During this vacation the jail was filled to overflowing, and criminals were allowed to go unarrested, no other Justice residing in that district. The village became disorderly, and riot ran mad. Finally a new jail was extemporized to meet the demand until her Honor could recover.

A PRIMARY WITH WOMAN VOTERS.

The first excercise of the great right of suffrage by the newly-entranchised, occurred at the primary called to nominate delegates to the Territorial Convention for the nomination of Delegates to Congress in 1870. This was held at McDaniel's Theatre in Cheyenne. The United States Marshal and one of the United States Judges were candidates for the nomination of the Republican party. Partisan spirit, engendered by personal hatred, ran wild, and nearly every male voter in the city had been drawn into the quarrel between the rival candidates and their political friends. The results of this primary virtually decided the Territorial election, and every effort was made by both parties to secure this delegation. The Democrats had not made their nomination, and used the most active exertion to secure the Marshal's nomination, as he was the weaker of the Republican candidates, and his nomination would secure the election of the Democratic candidate. The Democrats consequently promised the Marshal their support at the polls, and that they would not nominate a candidate if he secured the Republican nomination. By virtue of this profession, the Democrats, headed by the Marshal and his friends, prepared to fill the hall at an early hour, and demanded to vote in the caucus. The Judge's friends, anticipating this strategy, counted noses, and found they would be in the minority should they be unable to include Democratic voters. They at once and secretly formed a female reserve, which was held in readiness for an emergency. True to expectation, the Democrats and the Marshal's friends were on hand an hour before the time fixed. The Judge's friends, seeing they would be outvoted on the question of admitting Democrats as members if compelled to submit the decision of the Chair to the house, secretly introduced their company of female sharpshooters, through the dressing-room of the theatre, and filled the stage with ladies.

THE LADIES CARRY THE PRIMARY.

At this moment the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who was a Judge man, entered and immediately called the house to order, when the curtain rose and disclosed the stage filled with voters the Marshal's men had not dreamed of. Their surprise can better be imagined than described. They were completely taken off their feet, and before they could rally the Judge's men got the floor and kept it until they had nominated and elected their entire ticket by acclamation. Here a scene of the wildest confusion arose, above which the mad voices of the Marshal's friends, denouncing the gag rule of the Chair, could scarcely be heard. The Chair cried order, while the contending factions fought for the floor. Yells and cries now arose from every quarter of the theatre, and blows were exchanged. The Judge's men saw that a free fight must ensue in the presence of the ladies they had introduced, unless they yielded the floor; this was accordingly done, when the Marshal's men demanded that the vote should be by ballot, as the vote by acclamation was not carried. The Chair decided that it had been carried. Here speakers on both sides sprang to the floor in the most excited manner, the Marshal's men swearing they would fight before they would submit to gag-law. Finally, the demand was acceded to. On ballot the Judge's candidates were elected by three majority. The ladies saved the day for the Judge, and their presence prevented a free fight, which, as Cheyenne knows too well, would have been no boy's play. When the vote was announced the Judge appeared upon the stage and thanked the members, and especially the ladies, whose first vote he had the honor to receive, as he was the first candidate for office who ever had the pleasure of acknowledging indebtedness to the ladies for their support. Only after the adjournment did the ladies accept the Judge's invitation to refreshments. On the day of the election the ladies all went to the polls and ratified their former action. The Judge was elected, and to-day holds a seat in Congress as the first Representative of a female constituency. With one exception, so far as I know, the ladies voted the same party ticket as did their husbands. Consequently the Judge has no occasion to flatter himself that he was above all others the choice of the ladies. On the other hand, many ladies refused to vote for him.

WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

On election day the poll formed the centre of attraction for the curious and idle. No disturbances occurred during the entire day. A few shrewd politicians attempted to foist the wrong ticket on some of the ladies as they passed between the long lines of men to deposit their virgin ballots, but they failed in this game worked so successfully upon drunken men. The ladies' heads were clear, and they were not to be cajoled or cheated. The roughs, even, were respectful. Whenever a lady dismounted from her carriage the crowd gave way, forming a wall on either side, of men, eagerly peering, each over his neighbor's shoulder, to see who was voting, how she voted, and how she looked voting. Sensible men were seen standing around the polls all day, with no other apparent purpose than to watch the novel scene. The ladies passed the trying ordeal, however, and vindicated their equality among and before the "lords of creation." Many voted either for the novelty's sake or at the solicitation of their husbands or friends, who were interested in the result.

Later, at the city election, few ladies voted, except in one ward, as an offset, when the contest was close between a temperance and a whiskey candidate, for which latter the fast women of the town turned out. The whiskey man was defeated by the ladies' votes. From this time until the empanelling of the jurors for the spring term of Court, the ladies of Cheyenne were allowed the retirement of private life. The names of those aspiring to sit on a jury of their countrymen were placed in the list and drawn. The Court convened on Monday morning, and the flutter caused by the sprinkling of ladies in the Court-room was apparent on the outside. Men were curiously standing at the doors and windows of the Court-room to get a glimpse of the jurors in gowns. Mrs. A., Mrs. P., Mrs. H., Mrs. R., Mrs. W., and Mrs. C. were seated inside the bar; these only of the married ladies in town being at that time eligible to office. As the Clerk called the roll the ladies answered to their names and blushed. The docket was called, and a murder case selected for trial. After a day spent in selecting, manœuvring, challenging, and passing jurors for cause, a jury was finally completed, with three of these ladies in the list. Counsel were too gallant to challenge the ladies from a jury, and their gallantry has since become court etiquette in Wyoming.

WOMEN AS JURORS.

Three days were occupied in taking testimony, and the evidence was nearly in when Mrs. H. was taken ill, and pronounced by her family physician too unwell to sit longer on the jury. Nature would assert itself, and Mrs. H. had to be excused, and another juror drawn in her stead. The testimony was retaken for the benefit of the new juror, and when completed a full week had been occupied in hearing the case, at an expense to the county of over $1,000. As to the prisoner, serious fears were entertained that he would die on the jury's hands, rather than wait the verdict. It is still an open question whether these jurors are not liable to indictment for inflicting upon a fellow-being "cruel and unusual punishment, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided." However, the prisoner survived a verdict of guilty in the first degree. It was then discovered that one of these jurors was not a citizen of the United States. In their modesty the counsel for the prosecution did not presume to ask such an impertinent question. The only course now was for the court to order a new trial. But the prisoner voluntary offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree, and accept a sentence of imprisonment for life, rather than endure another trial. This was accepted by the Court, and Noyes went to prison for life, rather than be tried a second time by a female jury. As to the husbands and children of these ambitious jurors, their case was truly heart-rending. During the entire week they could neither speak nor communicate with their loved and lost. At morning the doorways of the court-room were crowded with disconsolate husbands and children waiting to catch a glimpse of their wives and mothers as the Sheriff brought the jury into Court. At night they would linger to gaze at the retiring forms that once gladdened their homes and their hearts, as they were marched off by the Sheriff to the public hotel, to eat and spend the night together. One husband became uncontrollable, and asked the Judge to permit his wife to go home and see her children and spend the night once more. But the Judge was inexorable, and the poor husband returned alone to his desolated fireside to indite a withering review of the baneful results of Woman's Rights, which appeared in an evening paper on the following day. His argument was based upon the domestic impracticability of the system, and upon the divine announcement that it is not good for man to be alone.

During the entire week the ladies and gentlemen of the jury ate, drank, and slept under the guard of the Sheriff; the ladies all in one room and the gentlemen in another, communicating. The day on which the Court dismissed the jury was one of rejoicing on the part of the afflicted. But home had lost its charms for their wives and mothers, whose hearts had been turned by the flattery of counsel, and their heads filled with vain ambitions. The following week was spent by these exemplary women upon the streets and in public places, telling what happened in the jury and what they knew about criminal law and the rules of evidence. They reminded one of a school-boy, with his first pair of red-topped boots, or Young America with his first cigar.

One case only of a woman running for an elective office has occurred in the Territory. The office was that of County Clerk, and the lady was a poor, but respected, widow of an early and estimable citizen of Cheyenne. But the men and women of Cheyenne proved themselves neither gallant, merciful, nor just. Several ladies, wives of well-to-do business men, used their utmost exertions to secure the nomination over her head in a female caucus at which she was nominated. Failed in this by their own sex, they helped elect a man put up against her by men of the party to which her husband had belonged.

The incidents above cited have been selected from a large number, as those best illustrating the workings of the system in its different branches. They present a practical view of woman's suffrage. It is left to the reader to ask himself—has it proved a success.

A Lady Divine in Brooklyn—A Quakeress Preaching Orthodoxy in the City of Churches.

From the New York World, Jan. 22.

Miss Sarah F. Smith, a Quaker lady, is now interesting the people of Brooklyn in an unwonted degree by evening sermons, which she preaches in the Methodist, Presbyterian, and other Orthodox churches. Great crowds flock to hear her, and hang with pleasure and profit on her words. Her age is between 40 and 50. Although a maiden, she wears a matronly look, and her speech is full of motherly tenderness. Her sermon is not of the kind called "Inspirational;" it is not left to the moment, like most of the preaching among Quakers, but is carefully planned beforehand; and though she takes no scrap of paper into the desk, yet the oration smells of the lamp; it gives evidence of having been constructed with astute pains; it proceeds like the chapters of a story, or the links of a chain, and the result satisfies not only the logical and emotional, but also the constructive and æsthetic sense. Her favorite form of discourse is an allegory, built on some picturesque text, as, for instance, the Marriage Supper, or Jacob's Ladder. She carefully carries out the figure from the beginning to the end of the sermon, first vividly presenting the outer image with all its details, and then spiritualizing these one by one. Her language is simple, chaste, and fine—reminding one of the good, old, unambitious English of the "Pilgrim's Progress." Her delivery is gentle, unimpassioned, and quiet almost to a fault, but very successful in passages of pathos and appeal. Altogether, she makes a discourse of more than ordinary intellectual and moral weight. Her orthodoxy is of a most evangelical and fervid type—abounding with the name of Christ, tirelessly reiterated after the manner of St. Paul.

An Unregenerate Editor.

From the Boston Times.

A noted female advocate of Woman's Rights, whatever they may be, called upon a veteran New England editor, who has a noted antipathy to whatever or whoever may bore him, and he suffered a quarter of an hour's sharp talking to with unexampled power of endurance. His inordinary meekness gave his visitor much courage, and she abused his opinions and motives concerning "the question" with most unlimited freedom. "Madam," said the old gentleman, "you are certainly the most agreeable woman I ever met. Your person and mind are in perfect harmony—of ugliness,—and your reasoning corresponds. If you were a man I should put you down stairs, but, as you are a woman, you may depart; and you must do so *quickly*,—QUICKLY, I say!" With that old Crusty jumped to his feet, and his tormentor vanished in double-quick time. "Of all the old brutes you ever see!"—is her preface to what remarks she may have to make concerning him since that event. Fact!

—The late Mr. Heaton, of New Haven, said, in 1830, "I have been watching the stages. I find that the average number of passengers in Hartford and New Haven stages is 27. If anybody wants to invest $3,000,000 in a railroad between these two cities, I am willing they should go ahead. I won't invest."

A BLOODY DEED.

A Young Man Shoots His Sister, Her Two Children, and Himself.

A Lunatic with a Revolver.

From the Louisville Courier, Jan. 22.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a horribly tragic affair took place in the east end of the city. At the foot of Clay street, near the creek is a grocery occupied by a German citizen named Green. Mr. Green is a respectable, well-to-do-resident, and is married to the sister of a young man named Theodore Thome, who belongs to a German family of good repute in the city. Thome, who has never been married, has been living with Mr. Green, and was formerly in partnership with him; but that connection has been dissolved for the last twelve months, owing principally to the state of mind in which young Thome has been. The latter, however, still lived with his brother-in-law, but has been suffering for some time from incipient insanity, produced, it is hinted, by youthful indiscretions of a painful character. He has suffered from lassitude, indifference to the enjoyments of life, restlessness of character, and all those fearful signs which accompany the disease, mental and physical, engendered by a disregard of the laws of natural life. He was attended by Dr. Cook, and it is surmised that the embers of insanity were fanned into flame by an intent perusal of pseudo-medical books, which treat of diseases connected with the sexes, and these are presumed to have exerted a terrorism over his mind which finally caused reason to abdicate her throne, and led him to the perpetration of the horrible outrage which yesterday shocked the community.

The Green family lived up stairs, over the grocery store, and at 10 o'clock yesterday morning young Thome went into the apartment where his sister and her two daughters were, apparently in his usual state of mind. Mr. Green was also near at hand, but there did not appear to have been any suspicions in the minds of the unfortunate young man's relatives that he intended to commit any crime. After a family talk with his sister, he, without any threats—as far as we can ascertain—drew out a seven-barrelled revolver and fired two shots at her in rapid succession. One shot took effect in the pit of her stomach, penetrating the intestines, and the second shot in the hip. Uttering piercing screams, Mrs. Green fell to the floor, bathed in blood. Her daughter, Wilhelmina, aged 12 years, ran forward to help her mother, and Thome, who was now in a paroxysm of insane and homicidal frenzy, turned on her and deliberately shot her also in the pit of the stomach, inflicting a very severe wound. Another daughter, Lavinia, 8 years of age, also ran up, and was fired at by Thome, the shot striking her at the back of the hip. Mr. Green, hearing his wife and daughters screaming, rushed into the apartment, and was nearly paralyzed to find them lying on the floor in a pool of blood, while Thome, whose eyes scintillated with frenzy, as soon as he caught sight of his brother-in-law, pointed the weapon at and would have shot him too, had not Mr. Green managed to strike the weapon to one side. At this Thome exclaimed, in a very excited manner, "I came here on purpose to kill you and all the family!" and, baffled in his attempt to shoot his brother-in-law, put the pistol to the right side of his own head and fired, but the ball, as it afterward appeared, only grazed the bone and glanced off. He then rushed past Mr. Green like a maniac, and went up the street as far as Dr. Cook's surgery, on Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. When he arrived there Dr. Cook was absent, and there was only a negro boy in the surgery. Thome, who had been running until he was breathless, was very much excited, but sat down and waited for Dr. Cook. That gentleman soon afterwards arrived, and on seeing Thome in the surgery he said:

"Hallo, Thome! What has brought you here?"

"Oh, Dr. Cook," said the young man. "I'm shot!"

"And who have you been shot by?" asked the doctor.

"Oh," said Thome, with his countenance convulsed with emotion, "I did it myself. I shot my sister and the girls, but did I not see them fall, and somebody must have been fooling with the pistol."

He then ejaculated, "My God!" and, rocking himself with his face in his hands, began to cry piteously, as if in great distress and agony of mind. He was taken off to the hospital by direction of Dr. Cook, who does not entertain the slightest doubt of his insanity, as some time ago he informed Thome's friends that he expected him to commit suicide.

Soon after the shooting had taken place, the whole neighborhood was aroused, and Dr. Kerns hurried to the spot to give surgical aid to the sufferers. He states that the wounds of Mrs. Green and the eldest daughter, Wilhelmina, are of a bad character, and the bullets have not yet been extracted. It is highly probable that they will succumb to their injuries. The little girl Lavinia is not so badly wounded, and will recover. The affair has caused some excitement in the district, and coming close upon the heels of the large conflagration at Butchertown, just adjacent, is a confirmation of the proverb that "it never rains but it pours;" that one catastrophe never takes place but there is always sure to be an accompanying sensational occurrence.

We are informed by persons who have been in the company of Thome, that he was of a shy, nervous nature, very much averse to the society of women, having fitful gleams of something approaching jollity now and then, but soon relapsing into his normal, saturnine and melancholy condition of mind. He seems to be a young man of moderate good looks, and fair clerical abilities, having been able to earn as much as $125 a month as clerk; but he displayed an unusual restlessness of disposition, as if thoroughly unhappy and dissatisfied. About six weeks before the occurrence he suddenly left Louisville and took a flying excursion to St. Louis, from there going to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other places in the East, his purpose, if he had any, being apparently to dissipate, a morbid *ennui* of life which had seized upon his mind. We are informed that he wrote a letter from St. Louis to his brother, Mr. Jacob Thome, Market street, near Nineteenth, in which he stated that he suspected Mr. Green and his sister were trying to poison him. It is plain that some morbid frenzy or fancied wrong must have worked upon his brain to give the terrible bias to his insanity, which is evinced by the bloody deed he committed.

We are informed that Thome will be brought up at the City Court to-morrow morning, before Judge Price, when an application will be made to send him to the Lunatic Asylum.

A reporter visited Mr. Green's residence last evening about 9 o'clock, and found Mrs. Green lying in a very critical condition, but able to converse with those around her, although not able to give a very clear account of the matter. From the statements made by her, it appears that there were indications on the part of Thome for sometime back, which she thinks shows premeditation on his part. There had, however, been no provocation on her part, and she is a kind, amiable woman. Both she and her husband have done all they could to make Thome comfortable, and Green, who wishes to retire from the grocery business and devote himself entirely to his proper trade as a pianoforte maker, offered Thome the reversion of the business. Mrs. Green thinks now that the idea of shooting or making away with the family had been revolving in her brother's mind for some time, though of course the family never placed any stress on Thome's strange manner, or guarded against such a possibility. Dr. Kerns says Mrs. Green and her eldest daughter are in a critical condition, but they will live, at all events, twenty-four hours longer. The youngest daughter is not in danger.

Mrs. Green is about 35 years of age, and both daughters are well educated girls. The husband and father, it is needless to say, is almost distracted with grief.

It is also said that another of Mr. Green's children, a little boy about 3 or 4 years of age, had a narrow escape from being shot by Thome. The report is that he was in the room when the shooting was taking place, and Thome made an attempt to shoot him but he escaped by creeping under the bed.

According to Dr. Kern's statement, Thome, after shooting his sister and the children, shot himself before Mr. Green entered the room, as his face is said to have been covered with blood when Green encountered him.

After being removed to the City Hospital, Thome was placed under the care of Dr. Gauthrie, one of the resident medical officers. After his paroxysm was over he became very quiet, and slept soundly during the day. He was placed in a room in the basement, and attendants looked carefully after him. He was very quiet as regarded the shooting, and made no statement about it. The ball he fired at himself did not inflict a serious wound, and only rendered a bandage necessary. A reporter visited the hospital last night about 11 o'clock, and saw him. He was lying awake in bed, and on being asked how his head was, said it was better, but he had a wearied, haggard look, his countenance was of a deathly sallow tint; and his eyes, which are of a deep black color, were restless, and had a preternaturally brilliant look about them. When asked if he had had a quarrel with his sister previous to the shooting, he said not particularly, and passed his hand in a weary manner over his temples and further questioning was forborne. He is evidently suffering from mania, the result of mental and physical irritation. He was never a drinking man, and there was no earthly motive apparent to induce him to commit the horrible deed, so that this terrible affair will probably be placed in the category of those strange crimes of which poor humanity is guilty when laboring under mental derangement.

A Woman Kills a Man Because He Would Not Marry Her.

The Nashville *Banner* gives the following particulars of a horrible tragedy in Smith County, Tenn.: A private letter was received here, giving details of a murder committed recently at a tobacco-stripping on the farm of Will. Cardwell, at which a good number of neighbors were present, and among them a negro man 80 years old. Some of those present, thinking to have a little fun at the expense of the old negro, commenced joking him about matrimony. He said that he did not know of any one to marry, whereupon one of the crowd suggested: "There's Moll Qualls before you; why don't you marry her?" Casting a suspicious glance at Moll Qualls and surveying her leisurely from head to foot, he slowly remarked that he would not have her. At this the woman in question became enraged, and demanded an immediate explanation. He replied that it was useless for him to say why; the crowd well knew the reason. Considering this a reflection upon her character, the woman became furious, seized a stick and beat him over the head until she thought him dead, and without the least interruption from the bystanders, coolly strode out of the barn in which the altercation had taken place.

Having occasion to return to the barn, she stopped at the door to make an inspection of its interior, and observing that the old man was not dead, and that he had, notwithstanding his many wounds, arisen from where she had struck him down, she again seized the billet of wood and attacked him in the most ferocious manner, breaking his skull into fragments and scattering his brains and blood some distance from where he sat.

THE SMALL-POX.

Criminal Carelessness.

From the Muscatine Journal, Jan. 23.

The following appeared among our news items on yesterday:

The St. Louis *Democrat* makes a statement that, some time ago, the cars ran over a cow in Union County, Indiana, throwing the train from the track, and injuring some twenty persons. A Mr. Patterson, living near where the accident occurred, took some of the persons injured to his house—among them a man, wife, and child. It turns out that they had just buried a child at Indianapolis from small-pox. Instead of destroying the child's clothing, they brought it along, and it was used for bandages among those injured by the railroad accident. The result has been most appalling. Sixteen persons have died, so far, among them Mr. Patterson's own wife.

Mr. James Patterson, of this city, informs us that he is a brother of the unfortunate man referred to in the extract, and that it contains several misstatements—on the whole the facts being much more distressing than represented by the *Democrat*. Twenty-seven persons have died in the neighborhood from the disease, including Alexander Patterson and four of his children, mostly grown up. His wife did not die, though she had the disease in the form of varioloid, and one child (the first which took the disease) also escaped. Mrs. Patterson had been on a visit to this city, and returned to her home on the 9th of November, the very day the accident occurred. The family from Indianapolis were Germans, and two of their children were then sick with small-pox (one having died of the disease, as stated,) though no one knew at the time (except, perhaps, the parents) that the disease was small-pox, and nearly the whole neighborhood crowded into the house to offer their services to those who had suffered by the accident, thus giving the fearful disease opportunity to spread.

Vaccination.

ELK GROVE, Cook Co., Ill., Jan. 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As the small-pox appears to be spreading in various parts of our country, and people are anxious to have themselves and families vaccinated as a preventive against this dreadful epidemic, we should bear in mind that, by this very healthy a child as ever the sun shone upon, who act which is done for our welfare, we possibly may have ingrafted into our bodies the seeds of scrofula. I know a little girl over thirty years ago, as was vaccinated, and, in three months wards, after scorbutic eruptions came out upon her that never could be eradicated, thus causing her to drag out a miserable existence during her lifetime. I will quote another instance of recent date, and the family are now living in this county. The father and mother and their predecessors are of the healthiest stock. They have now living eight sons and daughters, seven of whom are fully grown, strong, and robust. The youngest, a boy, was vaccinated when 3 years of age, and, at that time, was as healthy as any of the rest; but soon afterward it was visible that the virus had been taken from some family tainted with hereditary disease, and he is now suffering the dreadful consequences. The question arises, Who are to blame in this matter? Some say the physicians ought to be responsible as to where they obtain the virus. I think the responsibility rests equally on the people at large. It is certainly the duty of every physician to scrutinize, and try to find out, whether there is any taint of disease in a family or not, but it is probable that he may be deceived, for there are a great many families tainted with disease where there are no outward and visible manifestations, and, in such cases, physicians have often to rely on testimony from parents and others; and, for the sake of suffering humanity, every one questioned on this important subject ought to speak truthfully.

Another question may be asked: How long is it since vaccine virus has been taken from the kine-pock, so as to have it fully renewed and work the desired effect? It is handed from one physician to another, and thus transmitted from family to family, and all the while becoming less effective. In the absence of the natural kine-pock, which is probably somewhat scarce, would it not be advisable to take vaccine virus from a healthy person and innoculate into the udder of a cow, and cause an artificial pock for the renewal of vaccine matter. This would not probably be so good as the natural pock, and yet it might be of much benefit. I would like to hear through the medium of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE from some of the medical faculty on this subject.

M. L. CURTIS.

Forests and Fires.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is a fact which has attracted the attention of most thoughtful men, that our American forests are being rapidly exterminated; and it is also a fact that these forests have been, and are being, converted, to an almost incalculable extent, into timber-houses which, year by year, furnish a list of frightful conflagrations perhaps unparalleled in the world's history. Yet no one seems to see the natural connection between these two indisputable facts, or the natural remedy for both evils.

Congress and State Legislatures are urged to grant large premiums for the planting of forests, to take the place of those so rapidly disappearing. There is some talk of prohibiting the cutting down of timber within some fixed distance of a running stream. Appeals, poetic and otherwise, are made to the woodman to "Spare that tree;" but one might as well ask a frontier settler to spare that Indian. Habit has taught him to regard trees as his natural enemies, or natural prey; and, so long as he finds a market for the logs, down will come the tree; and, so long as the present generation can rob its successors at will, the cheap expedient of wooden houses will keep up the list of conflagrations, and keep down all reasonable hope of preserving our rivers and forest-glades another century. He certainly does not deserve the name of statesman who overlooks the approaching sterility which must follow the destruction of our woodlands, and is content to squander our country's patrimony that he and his contemporaries may get gain.

We should not forget that we can have no *fee-simple* title to the earth. At most our's is but a life-estate; and the next heir may well bring us to that bar at which all causes are tried, on a charge of robbery. Few pine-trees used for lumber are of less than a few centuries growth, and, in order to remove these, it is common to destroy those that are yet too young to be converted into saw-logs; while thousands are so converted fifty or a hundred years before they have attained that degree of maturity which would give them their full value. Young trees are sacrificed here on the same principle that young factory operatives are sacrificed in England. The owners can not wait for them to grow. Now, we should have much less trouble about city fire-limits if the States, or Nation, would pass and execute laws punishing with heavy fines any one having in his possession a saw-log of less than a certain growth. The size should differ in different localities, according to the average of timber in each. In Pennsylvania no log should be marketable of less than three feet diameter; in Minnesota, two and a half.

Some such regulation would preserve our forests, if it were accompanied by a penalty for the wanton destruction of young trees, and yet give us a sufficient supply of timber for joists, rafters, flooring, etc. The advance in price would take away the temptation to erect wooden houses, and so stay the conflagrations. Against such a measure the cry would be raised that it would deprive the poor man of his cheap home. Well, the rights of the poor man are very sacred,—quite as much so as those of the rich, and no more; but the right of either to be burned in his bed, with his wife at his side, and his children around him, is not of the class we may call inalienable. Neither shall we grant the right of this generation of poor men to rob the next, that they may have rickety, wind-pierced homes.

There will be poor men as long as the world stands; and if we should fail to convert this country into a treeless, streamless, waste-howling wilderness in the next two centuries, there will probably be more poor men here in 1972 than there are now,—poor men who, if not too ignorant, will curse the men of this generation, and the last, and its predecessor, for their wicked waste of the treasures which the All-Father had laid up in this new storehouse of the world.

The Legislature of this State, which has no timber to sell, should enact that no man should hereafter build or place any wooden structure, of greater value than $100, any where on the soil of Illinois, within 200 feet of any other building. This would check the drain of money out of the State for the stolen property which other States put in the market. It would help to teach the people to develop the State resources, and find a way to make brick cheaper than boards. The wooden houses should be literally driven out of cities, and trundled off to stand as solitary homesteads until the owners can build brick, and convert them into stove-wood.

Farmers beginning should build of adobe until they can do better; and both Congress and our State Legislatures should set earnestly about preserving our forests and preventing our fires. All that has yet been proposed in the way of Congressional and State aid for poor, burned Chicago is like putting a plaster on a broken leg, without setting the bone,—a mere tinkering with effects, without touching the cause; shallow make-believe pretensions of going to do something; or the doing of something that costs more than it comes to. The people of Chicago and the whole country want legislation which shall at once preserve the fertility of the land and prevent its devastation by fires.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.

On the 19th of January, Savannah celebrated the memory of General Robert E. Lee. The celebration was noteworthy in this: that the speeches of the day, delivered by ex-Confederates, while indulging, of course, in rather extravagant laudations of the dead soldier, contained nothing which would be apt to tear open the imperfectly-healed wounds of the war. No orator sought to make General Lee's military fame brighter by darkening the deeds of his antagonists; there were no appeals, like those of last year, to "revenge, sooner or later, the heroic death;" and the Lost Cause was suffered to lie in its oblivion. It is a good sign for the future when an anniversary like this can be observed in such a way.

—The remains of General Halleck were, on Tuesday last, removed from the vault in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, to the Short Line depot, where they were placed in charge of the Adams Express Company. The remains were accompanied by Mrs. Halleck and family, General J. B. Fry, General Schuyler Hamilton, Colonel J. McL. Taylor, Colonel R. M. Scott, and Major Lyford. They left that city on the 4 o'clock train, and will take a special sleeping-car on the Little Miami Railroad, going *via* Philadelphia to New York, where the General's remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

The Chicago Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1872.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The House of Representatives have adopted a scheme of apportionment of representation in Congress, by which the whole number is fixed at 283. The Senate Committee have, however, reported a bill fixing the number at 241. The present number is 243. That our readers may judge of the comparative arrangement of the two bills, we give the numbers of Representatives to which the States will be entitled under each:

States.	Senate Bill 241.	House Bill 283.
Alabama	6	7
Arkansas	3	4
California	4	4
Connecticut	3	4
Delaware	1	1
Florida	1	1
Georgia	7	9
Illinois	16	19
Indiana	10	12
Iowa	7	9
Kansas	2	3
Kentucky	8	10
Louisiana	4	5
Maine	4	5
Maryland	5	6
Massachusetts	9	11
Michigan	7	9
Minnesota	2	3
Mississippi	5	7
Missouri	10	13
Nebraska	1	1
Nevada	1	1
New Hampshire	2	2
New Jersey	5	7
New York	27	32
North Carolina	6	8
Ohio	16	20
Oregon	1	1
Pennsylvania	22	26
Rhode Island	1	2
South Carolina	4	5
Tennessee	7	9
Texas	5	6
Vermont	2	2
Virginia	7	9
West Virginia	3	3
Wisconsin	6	8

Delaware, Nevada, Oregon, nor Nebraska has a population equal to the ratio under either apportionment, but by the Constitution must have one Representative each. The whole Representative population is 38,113,253.

We hope the House bill will pass. The number proposed is by no means too large. There are, moreover, decided advantages in large numbers. It is more difficult to purchase legislation from large bodies than small ones, and there is a better chance to have some fearless Representatives to guard the public interest and give the alarm when danger threatens.

The Senate now consists of 74 members, and the number of Representatives ought, at least, equal four times that of the Senators. It is the only protection the larger States, having the population to be affected by legislation, have against the inequality of numbers in the Senate. Florida, Delaware, Nevada, Nebraska, and Rhode Island outnumber, in the Senate, the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois. The more numerous the Representatives in the House the greater will be the protection of the public against class legislation, with its attendant corruptions, which are so perceptible in small bodies of men.

REMOVAL OF THE TAX ON BUILDING MATERIALS.

The passage by the Senate of the act allowing a drawback of duties on building materials imported for use in the burned district of Chicago, will have a controlling effect upon the prices of those articles in this market. As a general thing, the effect will be to reduce prices to the extent of the duty, which is calculated on the price in the foreign port and all charges thereon up to the time of arrival at the American port, and is payable in gold. We give a list of the leading articles, with the rates of duty, in gold:

Articles.	Specific tax.	Percentage ad valorem.
Asphaltum		25
Brass		15
Brass manufactures		35
Bricks and tiles		20
Encaustic tiles for floors		35
Cement		20
Clay, fire	$5.00 per ton.	52½
Copper, plates, bars, &c.	05 per lb.	33⅓
Rolled plates, sheets, pipes, and felt for roofing		20
Glass, com. window, under 10x15	01½ per lb.	49
over 10x15	02	52
over 16x24	02½	63
over 24x30	03	52
Crown, polished, under 10x15	02½ per sq ft.	60½
over 10x15	04	11
over 16x24	06	18
over 24x30	20	49
Cast polished plate, under 10x15	03	41
over 24x30	25	48
over 24x60	50	50
Gypsum		20
Iron, pig	$7.00 ₱ ton.	41
Bar	01 @01½ ₱ lb.	40
Sheet	01½ @02	38 @60
Wrought hinges	02½	62
Cut nails and spikes	01½	62
Screws, for wood	08	68
Wrought, steam, gas, and water tubes	03½	58
Cast butts and hinges	02½	52
Cast-iron pipes, &c.	01½	67
Manufactured iron		35
Steel, manufactures of		45
Lead, in pipes and sheets	03½	50¾
Marble, granite, and rough		72
Sawed, dressed, or polished slabs, &c.		1.11 @1.48
Oil, linseed	30 ₱ gal.	45
Paints—White lead	03 ₱ lb.	51⅓
Whiting and Paris white	01	2.11
Putty	01½	70
Paper hangings		35
Slate, roofing		35
Tin		25
Varnish		40 @ 57
Lumber of all kinds		20
Zinc, spelter, &c.	02½ ₱ lb.	42

It does not follow that we are to purchase all of these articles we may need from foreign countries; but, as we can get them at the prices ruling in Toronto, Montreal, Liverpool, or elsewhere, that fact must necessarily regulate prices here. The impression that there will be complications and difficulties in the execution of this law is not well founded. A precisely similar law was passed in the case of Portland, and the regulations then adopted by the Treasury Department, under which the law was executed, can, we suppose, be renewed, so far as they may be just, in the case of Chicago. The people of Chicago, by making an estimate of how much of each of these several articles will be needed to rebuild the burned district, and deducting from their cost a sum equal to the percentage of tax, will be able to appreciate the extent of this exemption, and yet have the consolation of knowing that the Government will lose very little revenue.

THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF CHICAGO.

We trust that we shall not be considered unpatriotic, from a State-Rights point of view, and not wanting in respect for the sovereign State of Illinois, if we confess that we are getting weary of this everlasting military-occupation hobby which members of our Legislature have been riding so hard ever since last October, in all possible directions and in all possible ways,—some contenting themselves with a single horse, and others trying to straddle several at once, and still others riding on their heads. As nothing of any practical value can arise from the discussion, even if it should last until doomsday, and as the Governor's militia and Sheridan's regulars will probably keep on in their warlike occupation, whatever the majority or the minority may report, we submit that it is about time this amusement ended, and the Legislature gave its undivided attention to matters of practical importance.

The majority has had its long say and the minority its short say. Resolutions have been offered pro and con. Every one who has had anything to say, it is to be hoped, has said it. The warlike Haines has brandished the tomahawk long enough and fiercely enough to have slain every one of Sheridan's boys who helped us out of our trouble, and it is high time he was appeased. The resolutions of Mr. King cover the whole ground, and in adopting them the Legislature can lift itself out of its troubles by its own boot-straps. They censure every one who ought to be censured, and they praise every one who ought to praised, and they make nobody unhappy. Mr. King is a Metternich in diplomacy and a Talleyrand in language, and, by the skilful use of both these qualities, has poured abundant oil on the troubled waters. We hope, therefore, that we have now reached the end. The Governor ought to be satisfied, for he is vindicated and thanked. Sheridan will be satisfied, whatever may be the determination of the Legislature. The cadets from Champaign ought to be satisfied, for they have been thanked for their arduous campaign; and we presume the regulars don't care whether they are thanked or not. Everybody being thanked and vindicated, we cannot see why everybody cannot be happy, dismount from his hobby, and tie him up in his stall, where he ought to have been long ago. In the meantime, let us have peace; and, when we have another fire, the Governor can depend upon it, we shall send for him and the militia, and without him we shall refuse to be saved by anybody. He has done us many a good turn, and we are not likely soon to forget it. It is time the Legislature dropped this business, and attended to more serious things.

MANISTEE, PESHTIGO, ETC.

Congress has done admirably well, in passing the bill for the relief of Chicago, by allowing drawbacks on building materials imported for use in the burnt district, and will receive the hearty gratitude of those upon whom is imposed the labor of rebuilding the city. One good turn, however, deserves another. Having cheapened prices for us, it is simple justice that those in like circumstances with us should have prices cheapened for them. Manistee, Holland, and Saginaw, in Michigan, and Peshtigo, Menominee, and Pensaukee, in Wisconsin, have suffered as much, if not more, by fire, proportionately, than we. We are opposed to discrimination against these places, and in reply to the Michigan papers, which, of late, have been accusing Chicago of hostility to the lumbering interests, we have only to say that we are not only desirous of help for ourselves, but also of help for our burnt out Michigan neighbors, and that we hope they will be able to rehabilitate themselves by the same legislation which has been brought to bear in our own case. We are willing to go further than this, and allow every man who loses his house or place of business the opportunity to rebuild just as cheaply as possible by virtue of this same remission of duties. The Government ought not to obtain revenue from *misfortunes;* still less ought private individuals to obtain bounties from the misfortunes of others. We want the benefits of the remission of duties to be conferred wherever the circumstances are similar; and to this end we urge upon our Representatives in Congress to press the passage of a bill, similar to the Chicago Relief bill, in favor of the burnt towns in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. They have equal, some of them greater, claims than we, to this plain act of justice; and, when such a bill is introduced, we shall expect Senators Chandler, Ferry, and Carpenter, all of whom are well acquainted with lumber and iron interests in their respective States, will urge its passage with their well-known ability. The passage of the Chicago bill does not stand in the way of another bill at all. Let either of these gentlemen offer such a bill, and there is little doubt that they will have the hearty co-operation of the entire Illinois delegation, and the moral sympathy of Chicago. We hope that the Michigan and Wisconsin press, as well as the respective delegations in Congress, understand that we are strongly in favor of giving their sufferers just the same opportunity to recover that has been given to ourselves. And, as we would have the benefits of such a bill applied to them, we would just as cheerfully let sufferers everywhere have the privilege of buying where they can buy the cheapest.

MR. MORTON ON A "HIGHER PLANE."

Senator Morton made a speech upon the Amnesty bill on Tuesday, which a Democratic colleague affected to consider as one of the customary Senatorial stump speeches with which the Indiana Senator initiates the political campaigns as they recur; but which we will, on the contrary, consider as the spontaneous expression of Mr. Morton's views, uttered for the purpose of convincing his fellow-Senators that they are wrong and Morton right. In making this effort, Mr. Morton declares that he treats the question of amnesty to rebels "upon a higher plane" than mere expediency, or even than experience,—these being the considerations which have, as he claims, characterized the policy of the friends of amnesty. Precisely what the planks are of the platform which Mr. Morton denominates his "higher plane," the report of his speech does not enable us clearly to determine; but, as nearly as we can discover them, they are these:

First, "consistency," by which Senator Morton means that, having fought the South while it was in arms against us, we must continue to fight it now that we are ostensibly at peace. Otherwise our attitude toward the South would be changed, and we should be inconsistent.

Next, it would be "straining the Fourteenth Amendment" to remove the disabilities of the Southerners *en masse*, instead of taking their names out of the census table or the city directories. We may relieve them all in detail, as Captain Bobadil was to flog the army of his enemy, but we must not lump them. This would be "straining the Fourteenth Amendment." Mr. Morton's aversion to straining any part of the Constitution is well known

Thirdly, Mr. Morton puts in a few words in behalf of posterity. The leaders of the late rebellion will die rebels, he tells us. They will not be conciliated, any more than rattlesnakes will be conciliated by restoring their fangs. They will accept our amnesty as an admission that we were wrong and they right; and our children will have no answer to make to them. On reference to the record of Congress, posterity will be completely dumfoundered to find that the Government, to avoid serious calamities to Southern society, ceased to persecute red-handed rebels in a petty way, having already relinquished the idea of inflicting adequate penalties upon them. This must not be, says Mr. Morton; therefore, we must disqualify the men of ability and character in the South, and keep the offices there filled with thieves, vagabonds alien adventurers, the very scum of society, in order to convince future generations that the North was right and the South was wrong in the great civil war. This will, beyond doubt, leave the question as clear as a crystal in the mind of posterity. "Our fathers were a noble race," they will say. "They kept the best of the Southern people disfranchised, to show them that they ought not to have rebelled when they did; and they placed over them Governments so bad that they almost rebelled a few years afterwards. Noble, patriotic forefathers!"

At this point, we are sorry to say, our orator comes down from his "higher plane," and tells us that, if general amnesty is granted, the next step will be to pension rebel soldiers; the next, to pay rebels for their slaves and confiscated property; and the next, to pay the Confederate debt! Why Mr. Morton stops with these trifling results, we cannot perceive. Why not give us, after the payment of the Confederate debt, the confiscation of property of all Republicans at the South, and then of all Republicans at the North; the disfranchisement of all liberty-loving men; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; and the enslavement of the Yankees generally. This would be a good strong programme, and one which is as likely to be carried out as that which the Senator from Indiana allowed himself to forecast.

Of course, the Senator knows that the terrible events which he predicts can only be brought about by revolution or by the repeal of existing constitutional restraints. For instance, it would "strain the Fourteenth Amendment" beyond all precedent for a disloyal Congress to vote to "pay the rebel debt," since that amendment prohibits even the Southern States themselves from assuming or discharging any of that debt. But what can the alleged rebel sentiment of the South do in the way of mischief, after the General Amnesty act is passed, that they cannot do now? Mr. Morton tells us they can all vote now; then, can they not at any time, if so disposed, flood Congress with a delegation of "red-handed rebels," who, being of a low rank, have not been disqualified from holding such office, and thus accomplish their disloyal purposes at once? And, if they do not do so under such provocation as they now have, is it not "straining" common sense to suppose that they will do it after the provocation is removed? But Mr. Morton's arguments on this line are too self-evidently absurd to require any answer. Senator Thurman seems to think the speech was intended for campaign uses; but we fail to call to mind any State, about to engage in a political canvass, where the people would be moved by such arguments as these to reject the recommendation of the President in behalf of amnesty in order to mount Mr. Morton's "higher plane."

BUTLER MOUNTED AGAIN.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, has had the felicity of appearing before the House of Representatives as the spokesman of 35,000 women. At all events, he unrolled a paper before that body, on Wednesday, purporting to be signed by 35,000 American women, praying for a declaratory act doing away with so much of the Constitution as now stands in the way of female suffrage. It is reported that Mr. Butler executed this feat with great unction, and "to the great amusement of the members." He also assured his hearers that, "As sure as the sun rolled on its course, the right asked for by this petition would be accorded to the women-citizens of the United States."

It is further reported that Butler was interviewed in the room of the Judiciary Committee by Doctor Mary Walker and others of her persuasion, and there formally invested with the badge of championship of their order. "Go on," they said; "we look to you to lead our forces to battle." They girded on his armor, enveloped him in the snowy folds of the mammoth petition, and, like the ladies of chivalry girding their knights for the conflict, they sent their champion forth to do battle in their behalf.

We are glad to hear that the gallant Ben. has been fitted out with a new hobby. All his old ones seem to have broken down under his weight, and left him scarcely more conspicuous in the House than the last initiated member from Arkansas. Outside of Congress, in the popular arena, his unhorsed condition has become equally obvious. The Greenbacks hobby—that which he mounted most hopefully—failed him long ago. Springing with scarcely less *elan* upon the Ku-Klux hobby, he found at last that, while he had been gaily rocking away upon that, popular opinion had swept past him in its forward march. He mounted the Labor hobby, only to find himself jostled off by Phillips and other more reckless riders. His proposition to be elected Governor of Massachusetts, and run the Executive Department of that State on an entirely new plan, without the aid of a Legislature or any Administrative Boards, did not take well, and he was quickly down from that hobby, with not a few bruises gained by the adventure. Emulous of the fabled Arion upon his dolphin, Butler next adopted Cod and Mackerel as his hobby, and attempted to charge upon Congress in behalf of the Gloucester fishermen and against the enforcement of the fishery clause of the Treaty of Washington. Others were there ahead of Ben., however; the steed proved too slippery, and the waves too rough; and the gallant rider found himself floundering like a porpoise in the brine.

From this situation he has been rescued by those Grace Darlings, the advance-guard of the Woodhull suffrage movement. They have wrung out his luxuriant locks, dried his dripping clothing, and chafed his chilled limbs into grateful rubescence. Not only this; they have invested those limbs with the greaves and gussets, and given into his hands the sword and shield, of their true knight, in order that he may smite, hip and thigh, the enemies of their cause.

All this is both cheering and exciting. The cause can hardly fail to prove a congenial one for Sir Benjamin. He believes in its ultimate triumph,—else we should not find him enlisting under the calico banner at all. He will, moreover, wage its warfare with keen relish, for, in addition to the inspiring sex of his vassals, there is no labor so congenial to Sir Benjamin as the battering down of a Constitutional prohibition. His motto, like that of Mistress Woodhull herself, is, that "Some things can be done as well as others;" in other words, that there is nothing so illegal but that ingenuity may find a way to make it seem legal. He is, therefore, in favor of an act declaring that the Constitution is black where it has always seemed white; that, if the people won't vote for the Woodhullocracy, they shall be made to accept it without voting for it. He proposes to lead his cohorts into the new inheritance which some of them have spied out, and to lead them in at the back door. For such an expedition nobody is better adapted than Butler.

There is only one drawback to the pleasant prospect which Ben. now has before him; and this is—not the concurrent decisions of half a dozen sound Courts (to which was added, yesterday, that of the Senate Judiciary Committee), to the effect that the Woodhullites have no shadow of a cause; Butler does not care for these; but there is danger that the divisions in their own ranks will defeat the campaign of the Amazons. It is related that, even during the solemn ceremony of investing Sir Benjamin with his warrant and weapons, two women of the Committee had a scramble for the possession of the Great Petition, which came near being sent into innumerable fragments, and thus the grand dramatic effect of Butler's flirting it down the aisle of the Hall of Representatives destroyed altogether. If the rival factions, whose name is legion, had been more fully represented, there is no telling what would have become of the poor petition. It is plain that the doughty commander of the Woodhull Phalanx must proceed at once to exert his acknowledged military skill, and infuse better discipline into his army.

Mr. Adolphus Theodore Wagner, of Boston, has invented, according to the *Mechanical Advocate*, quite a remarkable machine. It is called a "Psycograph," and its object is to indicate a person's thoughts. The apparatus consists of a combination of rods, at one end of which is a movable pointer, and at the other a flat disk for the operator's hand. Under the pointer is an alphabet, and the whole machine is isolated by resting on glass. All that is needed is nervous electricity. If a person possessing this puts his hand on the disk, the pointer will at once spell upon the alphabet what is passing in the operator's mind. The duties to which this invention may be put are numberless. Suspicious men would craftily place the treacherous disk under their friends' hands, and so have an excellent opportunity to see themselves as others see them. The apparatus applied to the pulpit would greatly shorten the average sermon, by giving only the thought in it. But it is in Congress that its beneficial effects would be most apparent. Let a gigantic alphabet be placed in full view of the members, in each House. When any one means to speak, the "combination of rods" can be switched around, and from his seat he can at the same time electrify the pointer and the Senators or Representatives, as the case may be. To be sure, there might be unpleasant revelations if the apparatus is independent of the operator's will, and represents not what he wishes to have people consider he thinks, but what he really does think. Imagine, for instance, the pitiable condition of Mr. Snapp, intent upon placing on record his opposition to Civil Service reform on high moral grounds, when the pointer spells out on the alphabet: "I got my election by promising offices; if this reform keeps me from fulfilling my promises, I can't be re-elected. I *must* oppose it." We fear that there would be too many cases of this kind to ever make the "Psycograph" popular in Congress. That body holds many believers in Talleyrand's maxim: "Language is useful to conceal thought." Some of them follow it out so implicitly that they manage to conceal all thoughts whatever, and there are few men anywhere who would care to exhibit true mental photographs untouched by an artistic hand.

—Miss Jennie Binnard, of Rochester, N. Y., recently ordered of a photographer a half-dozen pictures, for which she declined to pay when the bill was presented. The artist thereupon displayed one of the pictures in front of his place, with a placard six inches square attached to it, whereupon was inscribed this agreeable legend: "One half-dozen photographs ordered by this very stylish young lady, and payment respectfully asked and insultingly refused." The young lady sued the artist for libel, fixing her damages at $5,000.

THE GREAT CHARITY.

How the World's Generous Gifts Are Distributed.

Sketch of the Work Performed by the Relief and Aid Society.

The Greatest Enterprise of Modern Times.

Seventy Thousand Persons Fed, Clothed, and Sheltered.

Industry Promoted and Idleness Discouraged.

The Relief Work to Continue Only Until April.

All great corporations are liable to imperfection in proportion to the numbers employed by them, and the extent of the means used to accomplish their purposes. In them the errors of the individual are indefinitely multiplied and complicated. Only when use and time have lubricated the corporate wheels, and the separate portions of the machinery are properly adjusted and balanced, does the work approach any degree of harmony. This is more especially true of those bodies organized to manage or disburse great charities in which the world is interested. Such associations are anomalous. They rise suddenly to fill some great exigency, and grow to full stature in a single night. Men are hastily called to the work of new bureaus from the more familiar avocations of life. The work is strange to all engaged in it. The excessive tax upon the sympathies is only equalled by the extraordinary draft upon the patience. The ready hand that would carry out the promptings of the generous heart is checked by the cold calculations of business, and the consideration of even-handed justice. There must be a purity of distribution, that no deserving person may suffer.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF CHARITY,

however ample, can never entirely repair individual losses in any great disaster. They can only ameliorate the condition of the unfortunates. Its managers can only strive feebly to gather up the broken threads of old associations and business relations, and so knit the present to the past. Human sympathy deranges every business into which it enters as a component part. It gives freely to just desert, but resents passionately every suspected attempt at imposition. It is highly fallible, and charity, which suffereth long and is kind, is often deceived by the tales of the undeserving. The disbursing agent is enraged, refuses where he should have granted, and is acrimonious where he should only have been soothing and sympathetic. Then there are jealousies, heart-burnings, bickerings, and endless complaints of injustice. The public at large criticises its almoners, as is its right, and the press raps the dispensers of the world's charity sharply over the knuckles. Simple mistakes of judgment are exaggerated into dishonesty and what is honorably meant becomes, in the eye of the malevolent, a crime that should receive condign punishment. But time finally brings experience, men are educated to their new positions, and before the charitable organization becomes entirely *functus officio*, there is generally a mutual understanding, with an average approbation of its acts. When the society is moribund there is sorrow, and when it dies at last the voice of calumny is silenced, and there are found numerous friends to drop a last flower into its coffin, and a final tear upon its grave. These, we believe, have been the salient points in the history of every charity in the past, which has been entitled to the appellation "magnificent."

THE RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

The United States Sanitary Commission represented the greatest contribution ever made to relieve the world's suffering. Next, in the greatness of its gifts and the extent of its labors, comes the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. It is no small labor to support a number of persons, equal to the population of Detroit or Milwaukee; giving them food, clothing, shelter, and the means of again earning a living. It requires financial skill, and extensive and complicated machinery to disburse $4,000,000, with all the friction caused by the necessarily imperfect knowledge of some of an immense force, the fault-finding of those who consider themselves neglected, and the carping of the censorious. The Chicago Relief and Aid Society, thoroughly organized many years ago, really only came into existence when over 100,000 persons were homeless, a cold Northern winter was impending, and they must have food and shelter. It was not desirable that they should leave the city; Chicago could not spare so large an element of her past prosperity and her prospective restoration. All these persons must be fed and clad, and put in the way of business again by charity. The charity was ample for immediate necessities. Food was sent in abundance to stop the mouths of all the hungry. Money was contributed by the whole world for their after needs. The Relief and Aid Society was at once strengthened. A mountain of labor rested on its shoulders. Its offices were established, and men were called to assist in a labor that was new to them. The heads of departments could not, under the circumstances, be expected to have a surplus of information. The clerical forces collected at the various points of distribution had even less experience than their masters. Sympathy, grief, passion, disappointment, and a desire to do justice, contended for mastery. Whichever way the almoner turned, he found obstacles in his path. Whatever he did, he found some one always asking why he had not acted differently, and ready to point out infinitely superior methods of reaching the desired ends.

THE CONFLICTING INTERESTS.

There were many conflicting interests. Everybody wanted a share of the relief fund. Each considered his claim paramount. Small business men wanted it divided among themselves in sums sufficient to get them a new stock and set them going again. Persons who had lost houses wanted them rebuilt. Many who had lost the conveniences of life hoped to get them replaced as good as before. Benevolent societies wished a portion of it given to them in bulk, for distribution among their members. The representatives of societies in our midst, composed of recent arrivals, desired the money sent to the general fund by their respective nations to be entrusted to their keeping. Churches wanted a hand in the business, in their ecclesiastical capacity, and clergymen, as a rule kind-hearted and benevolent, wished to be the alms-givers of their own congregations. Every one has a way of his own for doing that which is anomalous, or without precedent. It would be impossible to recapitulate all the wild plans that were proposed, or the projects that were formed in busy and discontented brains.

A BRIEF COMPENDIUM.

But it seemed best to the managers of the world's charity that all the contributions should pass through one channel, and be disbursed without regard to religion, class, or nationality. It appeared to them that in this way the interests of all would be best subserved. It is probable that they acted wisely. The society commenced its operations by furnishing food, shelter, and clothing. Even this was more than it was then able to do thoroughly, with the imperfect media through which it operated, the immense demand upon its resources, and delays by lake and railroad. It built barracks and supplied houses, and in a space of time incredibly short, all were provided with temporary homes. For awhile all who desired passes by railroad to other cities were granted them freely. The city was districted and the work gradually systematized. The employes became familiar with their duties, and the machinery of the society worked more harmoniously. As the city gathered heart after the great calamity, business began to seek its old channels. Work became plenty, and fewer passes were granted. Employment was found for the pensioners of the society, and they became self-supporting. The visiting system was perfected, and greater pains taken to find out the deserving. More diligent work was done in the directions of special aid and assistance. Persons were furnished more liberally with the means of making their own living by giving them any kind of tools or machinery to the use of which they had been accustomed.

HEADQUARTERS.

Having given this brief compend of the manner in which the previous work of the society has been carried on, we come to its present mode of operations. The headquarters are at Standard Hall, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street. The first floor is almost entirely given up to the uses of the society. The Executive Committee occupy the large room in the southwest corner, and are supposed to be in perpetual session. It consists of Messrs. Wirt Dexter, C. G. Hammond, Geo. M. Pullman, T. M. Avery, J. M. Harvey, N. K. Fairbank, Dr. Johnson, Adams, Bouton, E. C. Larned, H. W. King, and Allen. Wirt Dexter can usually be found here in the afternoon; Colonel Hammond and Mr. Fairbank are visible at all hours of the day. Mr. Larned is in the department of special relief certain hours out of every twenty-four. Mr. Bouton, as almoner of the Stewart Fund, is to be found in the same room three afternoons of each week. Three or four clerks, some of whom have short-hand qualifications, assist in details. An usher waits at the door to see that the executive presence is not too frequently intruded on, and to direct visitors and applicants to the apartment where their business can be heard. The furniture is comfortable, without being luxurious. The various members of the Committee corrugate their brows over a long green-topped office table that stands along the middle of the room, and listen to the complaints of those who have pierced all barriers, and made their way to the very foot of the throne.

TREASURER'S ROOM.

The private office of Mr. George M. Pullman, the Treasurer, is adjoining. It is fitted up with faint suggestions of banking operations. The appointments are not showy. A force of two or three persons suffice for the performance of the clerical duties. Mr. Pullman is able to spend only a limited portion of his time here. Through this unpretending department pass the millions of money sent by the generous to Chicago. Behind this unpretending counter deeds of financial note are done which would astonish those who reckon their means by the hundred only. Mr. Pullman receives and receipts for all moneys forwarded to the society. He places it in bank, where it can again be drawn for relief purposes only on checks signed by the Mayor, the Treasurer, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The bottom of the Treasury does not begin to be visible. New York has in reserve a million dollars to be sent when needed. Buffalo has a hundred thousand; Pittsburgh has nearly as much; a portion of the London contribution is still in New York coffers; and all the principal English cities are still adding to the fund. Balances are still due from other American cities, which, with the money still in Chicago banks to the credit of the Relief Society, afford ample means of keeping up the large outlay incidental to the relief operations for some months to come. No money is paid directly over the Treasurer's counter. The final disbursements are all made by the Paymaster.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ROOM.

The room occupied by Mr. O. C. Gibbs, the General Superintendent, is in the northwest corner of the building. The routine business of this department requires a clerical force of half a dozen persons. In one corner is a telegraph instrument connecting the general headquarters with the various districts, several coal yards, the employment and shelter offices, etc., etc. A message happened to be received, just as the writer entered the room, from Mr. Hitchcock, Superintendent of the Employment Bureau, whose office is in the Court House square. It was a request to furnish, immediately, fifty shoemakers, ten brick masons, ten laborers, one engineer, and two carpenters. The order is flashed away to District No. 1, on the North Side, and No. 2, on the West Side, where the liberal admixture of the German element is supposed to furnish a liberal supply of the sinews of labor. The telegraph facilitates the workings of the Society greatly.

THE "COMPLAINT CLERK."

The "Complaint Clerk" sits at a small table covered with papers in the center of the room, pale and delicate, either from too much confinement, or from excessive sympathy with so much sorrow. To him come all sorts of poor aggrieved people, who are sinking under the burden of wrongs that they could get righted nowhere else. The "complaint clerk" is but one step below the throne. He listens dispassionately, or is expected so to listen, to the tales of injury and neglect which run unmusically through all the diapason of woe. The story of the aggrieved person is written down, and the matter is referred back to the District Superintendent, from whose bailiwick the wail arises, for investigation. The Superintendent refers the matter to a visitor, who in due time sends back a record of the injured party, as it appears on the books of the district, favorable or adverse, as the case may be. We subjoin a specimen.

STANDARD HALL, Jan. —, 1872.

To Mr. —, Superintendent of District No. —:

The bearer, Mrs. —, residing at —, complains that she needs clothing, and is refused. Please give your personal attention to the case, and report in writing. Very respectfully yours,

O. C. GIBBS, General Superintendent.

To which the following reply was sent:

OFFICE OF RELIEF, DISTRICT NO. —, Jan. —, 1872.

To O. C. Gibbs, General Superintendent:

Herewith find a report of the case of —, German, married, three children—7, 11, 16—are recorded in this office. Burned out on — street. Insured for $2,000, wants stove, bed and mattress, coal, and children's clothing. This is a worthy case. Formerly with —, now looking for business. Own a lot now at — Franklin street; wants shoes and overcoat for boy, and table. Visited by — Nov. 7, 1871, and — Nov. 29, 1871.

Dec. 29, 1871.—Burned out on — street; was a travelling agent; now doing nothing; wife has been sick; cannot do hard work; recommend that they have provisions regularly. [Name of visitor.]

Dec. 27, 1871.—Give coal [name of visitor]. This family has received the following articles from Sub-District No. 2, and District No. 1: Provisions from Nov. 8 to Dec. 26 inclusive. 1½ tons of coal, 6 pairs shoes, 1 pair blankets, 2 mattresses, 1 stove, 2 comforts, 2 dresses, 1 bedstead, 1 shawl, 1 shirt, 2 pairs stockings, 3 skirts, 2 pairs sheets, 3 bedtick, 1 coat, 1 pair boots, 1 vest. Nov. 17—1 pair boy's boots, 1 vest, 1 jacket, 1 dress, 4 chairs, 1 bedtick, 4 underskirts, 1 pair drawers, 1 bedstead, and dishes.

Nov. 27, 1871—Two chemises, 1 dress, 2 shawls, 2 pairs stockings.

Dec. 9—Two pairs drawers, 2 skirts, 2 chemises, 2 shirts, 2 pair stockings.

Dec. 13—One table, 4 chairs, 2 towels.

Dec. 16—Fourteen yards waterproof.

The account here closes on old books.

Dec. 20—Visited and reinstated for provisions according to above visitors' report. Are now on our books regularly for the same. Will look into the case to see if clothing is needed, and report accordingly. Yours, respectfully.

WEEKLY DISBURSEMENTS.

The remainder of the clerical force in the room of the Superintendent is engaged in ordinary routine office business, the keeping of books, examination of vouchers, etc. The entire disbursements of relief articles are also kept in huge books commensurate with the greatness of the relief work. Perhaps no better idea can be gained of the magnitude of the general labor, and the interests involved, than the showing of the aggregate disbursements of a single week. We therefore append the following which covers that period of time. The operations of the Special Relief Branch will be given elsewhere:

Coal, tons	1,726½
Flour, lbs	93,708
Meal, lbs	1,349
Pork, lbs	13,405
Beef, lbs	19,903
Bread, lbs	34,047
Crackers, lbs	3,194
Fish, lbs	776
Soap, lbs	11,029
Candles, lbs	2,920
Cheese, lbs	33
Tea, lbs	1,619
Coffee, lbs	2,159
Sugar, lbs	12,353
Bacon, lbs	8,225
Fruit, lbs	5,468
Salt, lbs	20
Rice, lbs	1,593
Fresh beef, lbs	47,125
Mutton, lbs	3,295
Potatoes, bu	2,624
Beans, bu	842
Onions, bu	311
Vinegar, galls	140
Syrup, galls	40
Pillow-cases	91
Number of mattresses	682
Number of pillows	2
Number of gray blankets	1,822
Number of white blankets	454
Number of comforts	170
Number of sheets	253
Number of stoves	277
Number of pieces pipe	890
Number of tables	580
Number of bedsteads	812
Number of chairs	1,666
Number of pieces crockery	1,776
Number of wash-tubs	388
Number of washboards	394
Number of pails	75
Pairs men's shoes	290
Pairs boys' shoes	140
Pairs women's shoes	667
Pairs misses' shoes	415
Pairs men's hose	442
Pairs women's hose	1,287
Yards towelling	104
Articles men's clothing	1,963
Articles women's clothing	1,766
Articles children's clothing	1,336
Yards wool flannel	5,824
Yards Canton flannel	2,504
Yards prints	6,595
Yards sheeting	5,709
Yards jeans	5,797

PAY-ROLL.

We also give in this connection the pay-roll of a week in November, showing the amount expended for help during that time. The present weekly expenditure will not probably vary much from these figures:

Districts.	Persons Employed.	Amount.
No. 1	142	$1,549.00
No. 2	116	1,190.17
No. 3	108	1,347.75
No. 4	50	531.82
No. 5	75	855.66
Special Bureau	9	118.50
Superintendents' salaries		225.00
Warehousemen, receiving, storing, and delivering supplies	111	1,259.87
Transportation		2,148.87
Total for distribution		$9,226.64
Employment Bureau	2	36.00
Clerks in offices of Treasurer, Auditor, Transportation Committee, Purchasing Committee, and Executive Committee	32	496.34
Total, general business		$9,758.98

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, ETC.

Back of the Superintendent's office, and immediately adjoining it, is a room occupied by several clerks, and especially devoted to the more barren details of the business. Back of this is the office occupied by the Paymaster and Transportation Committee, in which is desk-room for ten or twelve clerks, constant employment being found here for eight gentlemen. The Paymaster, Mr. A. S. Downs, is slenderly railed off in one corner by an unpainted board partition. His surroundings do not indicate the magnitude of his operations, or the millions that pass through his hands. All payments are made over his counter. His signature is not valid at the bank. He receives from the Treasurer daily the amount he is liable to use, and accounts to that official for its disbursement.

TRANSPORTATION.

The business of transportation is not as difficult nor as intricate as formerly. No passes are given. The society pays the roads either half or full fare, as it can make arrangements with them. Tickets are not given indiscriminately, and only to those who are likely to become a permanent burden to the Relief Society. Even then they are not allowed to leave unless they can prove that they will be cared for by friends elsewhere. About 7,000 tickets have been issued from the present office. It is conjectured, by those having charge of this department, that about 50,000 people have been sent from the city, a large portion of whom returned. The returning wanderers, together with the influx of strangers, is supposed to have placed the population of the city nearly where it was before the conflagration. Tickets are now given only upon a good showing, the applicant having to furnish papers duly signed and attested by parties known to the relief officials, setting forth facts in regard to his situation, such as we have indicated above.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department is under the charge of Dr. H. A. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee on Sick, Hospital and Sanitary Measures. This department is minutely subdivided, and placed under the subordinate charge of a large staff of physicians, who report as often as necessary. Free dispensaries have been established convenient to all needing medicines. The regulations are so perfect, and the details so complete, that no person need be sick and uncared for, no matter what his condition in life or his locality may be. After the regular organization of the Committee, the appointment of Subordinates, and the regulations of the first essential details, the attention of the Committee was called to the sanitary questions connected with the building of barracks, and the danger incidental from their liability to propagate epidemic diseases. About this time there were rumors of the small-pox having made its appearance in the other cities of the West. A few sporadic cases were also reported in Chicago. It was the opinion of the Committee that they could not take measures to thwart this disease a moment to soon. The employes of the society, with their families, if they were so fortunate as to have any, were at once vaccinated. Next, those in the barracks received the same treatment. Then, all who were in any manner the recipients of aid, were required to submit to this cautionary measure, or have their names stricken from the books of the society. The approach to compulsory measures was, however, gradual, not to offend too harshly the prejudices of the large class of ignorant people with whom it was necessary to deal.

To carry out a uniform plan of operations, it was found necessary to have the vaccination performed at the District Headquarters. The method has been as follows: The head of a family applying for assistance goes first to the physician, gives the number of his family, is himself vaccinated, and receives a statement in regard to them from him. Armed with this document, he goes to the bookkeeper, gets an order for ten days' rations, draws them, and disappears. Before receiving any further aid, he is expected to bring every member of his family to be vaccinated. If he fails to do this, he is cut off from further relief. The entire number vaccinated last week was 6,000, an average of 1,000 per day. About three-fourths of those receiving help from the society have received the vaccine virus. The proposition to be vaccinated is variously received. Some submit, but with bitter complaints. Others refuse, cease to draw rations, and retire to their homes to fall sick, and spread the seeds of disease. Most, however, accept the conditions rather than lose their means of support.

The result has been all that could have been expected. Within five weeks there has been a most marked decrease in the number of cases, and in the average mortality. The week that the new plan was put into operation, the number of deaths were 16 out of 60 cases reported. The next week there were 13 deaths out of 58 cases reported. The third week 43 were reported, and 5 died. During the week ending Jan. 13, 12 died out of 44 cases reported. The death rate has not varied particularly, but the number of new cases has rapidly diminished. Medical men have recently noted that as the season advances there is a greater tendency to zymotic forms of disease.

The fatality attending the small-pox in Chicago, as compared with that of other cities, is most favorable to our own city and highly complimentary to the special exertions made to prevent the spread of the disease. In Milwaukee, during the month of December, 65 died of small-pox. The deaths in Chicago during that period were only 64. In Cincinnati, during the fall and winter thus far, there have been from 30 to 50 deaths monthly. The general health of the city may be inferred from the fact that, out of 50,000 persons now receiving aid from the Relief Society, only 2,500 are being medically treated, that number including both indoor and outdoor patients.

SPECIAL RELIEF.

The Bureau of Special Relief occupies the small hall at the right of the entrance from Thirteenth street. This Committee consists of E. C. Larned, Chairman; Laird Collier, Secretary; G. B. Chittenden, E. F. Goodwin, Mrs. D. A. Gage, Louis Wahl, B. G. Caulfield, Orrington Lunt, Mrs. J. Tyler.

The Committee sits every day, from 9 o'clock until 1, to hear the petitions of applicants. Messrs. Larned, Collier, and Chittenden only are regularly present. Sometimes there are 300 applicants for relief present at one time. The business is now principally confined to sewing machines, although money and tools are given where it is thought they are needed, and can be serviceably used. The gift of money is limited to $100, and this amount is given only in extreme cases. Tools for carpenters, and others who have trades, are sometimes given to the value of $150.

The applicant ordinarily comes in person, but requests for assistance are often made by letter. Orders issued must be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee. Those given machines are allowed to have their own preferences in regard to kind. By a generous arrangement of the Society with the companies, a deduction of 40 per cent is allowed on all machines purchased.

The bureau was established in November, and since that time about 3,500 persons have received relief. About $12,000 in money has been paid out, besides a large amount in stoves and general articles, which were included in the bureau's list of disbursements for some weeks after it came into existence.

During the session of the Committee, the hearing of applicants, the inspection of their credentials, and the issue of the necessary orders for their relief keep 10 men constantly occupied.

THE APPLICANTS.

The applicants for aid are principally women, for various reasons that might easily be given. To spend a day at the office of the Special Relief Committee furnishes an experience long to be remembered. To hear the tales of sorrow, told often with tears and sobs that choke the utterance, is an incessant and painful strain upon the sympathies. The Chairman and Secretary, with their assistants, sit behind a long bare table at the north end of the room. An usher waits at the door, and number the applicants as they enter. These numbers are called in order by the gentlemen at the table as the business progresses. The women sit in chairs, scattered in most admired disorder in all parts of the room, in every attitude of picturesque woe. Scattered here and there among them is a man, usually shabbily dressed, but sometimes with an effort at decency which bespeaks his former condition. The women are of all ages, from the toothless crone, with one foot in the grave, to the sewing-girl of 15, who has been thrown thus early upon the tender mercies of the world, and compelled to solve for herself the great problem of self-support. The men who appear here and there in the press, are men seeking sewing-machines for their wives, or asking money to pay instalments upon machines already purchased. Journeymen tailors are frequent applicants.

The clothing of the women is dark, and generally frayed and well worn. It probably consists of the veritable garments that went through the fire, the only ones that were saved from the burning. A few are in handsomer apparel, which, perhaps, is all that the wearer has in the world. There is an almost universal absence of ornament. In many cases it is not improbable that the shabby dresses and the want of personal adornment are more affectations of poverty. All the faces wear a becoming look of sadness and decorum, and the air and attitudes are those of extreme dejection. Now and then a woman is seen laughing and chatting with her neighbor, as if in defiance of fate and misfortune. A pale, intellectual face appears here and there, upon which the eye rests sympathetically a moment as it passes over the less interesting countenances that help to make up the aggregate of grief and poverty. Occasionally a young woman is seen whose cheap jewelry and gaudy attempts at adornment would indicate that she is a Magdalen, but, perhaps repentant. The general impression made upon the spectators, however, is that the most part of those who ask for assistance are needy, and honestly deserve the kind consideration of the gentlemen whose decisions they await with trembling apprehension.

THE TALES OF SORROW.

It is the business of the reporter to hear everything, and to be made a party to all secrets. Otherwise he could not, as truthfully supposed, be the Alpha and Omega of all human knowledge. It has been his sad privilege to listen to the tales of want and suffering that are daily poked into the ears of the kind-hearted gentlemen who sits behind the frail barrier to which allusion has been made. Sitting at the elbow of the Chairman, he heard and saw what he now pours into the ears of the public. A man past middle age comes forward as one of the applicants, his number being called. He had bought a sewing machine before the fire, on which he had made two payments. His wife worked it, but she was taken sick, and, having no means of making future payments, he asks assistance modestly. He has several children, lost everything but the machine, and his wife is still down with the diphtheria. He receives such aid as he needs.

Robert Laird Collier hears the story of a pale, intelligent-looking woman, better dressed than most of the applicants. She had been a dressmaker and milliner, doing a good business on Wabash avenue before the fire. She has no family. Her machine went with the rest of her property, and she wants help to get another. She thinks she could get some work if she had it. The matter is referred to a visitor. She looks a little disappointed, says she is "so anxious," and, with tears starting in her eyes, turns to go, as the next number is loudly called.

A woman in rusty black comes forward to the table. She had a drunken husband, but managed to keep a comfortable home on the North Side. Her family is limited to six children, and her husband does not take kindly to the chastenings of misfortunes. She had an $80 machine, on which she had managed to pay $30. She solicits aid, to finish paying for her machine, and would also like assistance to enable her to rebuild on her lot, which, fortunately, is not consumed. She is encouraged to hope that she will receive the desired aid.

Another woman in rusty black (all are in black, and nearly all the dresses are rusty) makes her appearance. Her dress is a singular admixture of ill-fitting garments and oddly-assorted colors. She tells, in a plaintive tone, how they were burnt out and lost all. She is a German, but speaks English readily. Unfortunately, she discovers that the rules are, that machines can only be given to those who had them before the fire. The information saddens her, but she is told that the affair will be looked into.

One of the most interesting cases is that of a young girl, with a pale, sweet, nunlike face, whose eyes seem full of sad, unutterable thought, and about to be filled with tears. She brings a letter from the pastor of St. Paul's (Catholic) Church, which speaks of her in the highest terms. She was a sewing girl before the fire, and worked on ladies' underwear. She says that she is accustomed to use a sewing machine, and could earn her own living again if she had one. Her prayer is granted, and her face, which has in its sorrowful features such lineaments as Italian painters give to the Madonna, disappears from the long line of those waiting to be served.

A lady of more than ordinary culture and refinement says that her husband was a piano dealer. They lived on the North Side in a pretty cottage, which was insured for $1500, in Chicago companies. Their house and business being gone they have no means of support whatever. They are utterly ruined. The husband pursues the uncertain occupation of tuning pianos, when he can get employment. The wife has a stout heart, and proposes to go to work upon a sewing machine if she can get one. Her lip quivers, and her voice is tremulous as she concludes her story, because like the lady mentioned above, she is so anxious to do something toward restoring their shattered fortunes.

A man who has to support a wife and children and a sister, wants a little money to assist him in paying for a sewing machine. The instalments are $10 a month, and he has paid two or three of them. Was burnt out, and lost all,—the universal story. Was at work at moderate wages now. Had received nothing from the Relief Society but a stove, and a few trivial things. He is informed that he will be assisted at least so far as to be allowed the discount on his machine granted to the Society.

An old, patient looking Irish woman, with a grey hood with a deep fringe which gives her a peculiarly wild appearance, asks for money to assist her in paying her rent. She will evidently not be long in want of this assistance, which is freely given.

A middle-aged and sharp-voiced Irish woman, with clothing of all sizes, shapes, kinds, and colors, asks, in a garrulous tone, why her order had been disapproved. Her record is looked up and found amid a chaos of papers. She has four children, none of them large enough to support themselves. It appears from the report of a "visitor" that her husband is a shoemaker, and earns the extraordinary amount of $7 a week. Therefore, she was not assisted, and, also, because she did not have a machine before the fire. She brings additional endorsements, and the adverse decision is reversed.

A woman of moderate intelligence, whose husband was a commercial traveller before the fire, thinks they could "get along" if she had a machine. Since the fire, her husband has had no work, except during the holidays, but hopes for employment with the increase of business in the spring.

The wife of an artist applies for help. They lost all their property, to the amount of seven or eight thousand dollars, by the fire, and have no resources. The sister of the husband, who is mentally deficient, lives with them, and increases the cares and expenses of the household. The only difficulty in the case is the rule not to give except to those who worked on machines before the fire, which rule, however, is not quite so unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

The wife of a printer, in a special branch of that business, asks for assistance to get a little furniture. The proprietor of a small job office, on the North Side, wants help to start again, in a small way. Two tailors make a persistent effort to secure one of the large machines for heavy work, and are at last successful.

One of the volunteer visitors of the Special Committee, reports a case of more than usual hardship. Not more than two blocks from Headquarters live a couple in poverty and almost utter starvation. They are English people. The woman is more than ordinarily intelligent, having been maid to the Duchess of Sutherland. A kind friend had furnished them coal, but they had scarcely a mouthful of food for days. The woman has a babe still unweaned, but she is so reduced by illness that she is not able even to hold it. Their means were not such that a nurse could be employed, and the husband was kept from his daily avocations in consequence. The child was likely to die because of the unhealthy nourishment derived from its sick mother. Being very much in want of nourishing food, she appealed to the relief physician, who visited her. He ordered for her a can of blackberries, thereby showing himself eminently unfit for his position. The case is stated to Mr. Larned, who says he will look into it, the visitor in the meantime having made arrangements for temporary relief.

THE STEWART FUND.

Mr. Bouton, who has charge of the disbursements of the Stewart Fund, receives applications on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons of each week. The articles given are principally sewing machines, although money is occasionally added. The recipients of the bounty are widows and unmarried women, the object being to reach those who have no male relatives to look to for aid or to lean upon. The donation was a generous one, and the manner in which it is being distributed makes it doubly appreciated. About $18,000 of it has thus far been disbursed, the class of applicants having much the same experience, and telling all nearly the same stories as those which we have mentioned.

THE FUTURE.

The Aid and Relief Society purposes so to expend the money at its disposal and go out of existence substantially by the first of April. Its policy is indicated generally in what we have said above. The 18,000 families on its hands immediately after the fire have diminished already to 10,000. The Society is daily relieved of those whom it has been supporting. The means of self-support will continue to be liberally furnished, the articles given being artisans' tools, sewing machines, and garden seeds,—in fact everything that will help people to help themselves. The barracks will be removed before the approach of mild weather, and all their tenants got into small separate tenements which will easily give place to permanent structures as the reconstruction of the city progresses. The machinery of the Society is now in perfect working order, and moves without jar or friction. Every employe understands his place and his duties. Applicants are generally treated with kindness and consideration, and patiently listened to. The managers deserve credit for the success they have had in bringing order out of chaos, stopping the mouths of cavillers, and exemplifying in the most perfect manner how the greatest good can be done to the least number.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Constitutionality of Railroad Aid Donations and Subscriptions Affirmed.

Opinion of the Supreme Court for the Northern Grand Division of the State of Illinois, in a cause submitted at a term thereof, begun and held at Ottawa, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. Present, Charles B. Lawrence, Chief Justice; Pinkney H. Walker, Justice; Sidney Breese, Justice; John M. Scott, Justice; William K. McAllister, Justice; Anthony Thornton, Justice; Benjamin R. Sheldon, Justice. Opinion filed Jan. 22, 1872. The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company vs. Frederick Smith. Error to Will.

Opinion by Thornton, J.—Defendant in error filed his bill in the Circuit Court to enjoin the collection of taxes levied under an act of the Legislature, and in pursuance of a vote of the people, to aid in the construction of a railroad. The act authorized all towns, acting under the township organization law, to appropriate such sums of money as they should deem proper to aid in the construction of the road, to be paid as soon as the track should have been located and constructed through the town.

The road was completed before the appropriation was made; and it was a donation to the Company, and not a subscription to its capital stock.

Upon the hearing, the Circuit Court made the injunction perpetual, and pronounced the act unconstitutional.

The officers of the town, who made the appropriation, and levied the tax, were the "corporate authorities" of a municipal corporation; and they acted in the premises after a majority of the legal voters of the municipality had authorized the appropriation upon the condition of the construction of the road.

The only question is as to the power of the Legislature to authorize municipalities to subscribe to the capital stock of railroad companies, and to appropriate money as a donation, to aid in the construction of the roads.

The only difference between this case and numerous cases decided by this Court, is that the money appropriated by virtue of the statute in question is a donation instead of a subscription.

But for this difference we might stand securely upon the maxim, *Stare decisis et non quieta movere*. Frequent fluctuations in the opinions of Courts of last resort involve the Court in absurdities; render the law uncertain; destroy that feeling of reliance so essential to the strength and stability of all authority; and produce mischiefs innumerable. The decision of Courts had better be involved in some error, than subject to change upon every change of the judiciary.

In the discussion of legislative power, we have nothing to do with questions of policy or expediency. The Constitution has created the Legislative and Judicial Departments; the one to make the law, the other to construe and administer it. It may be unwise in its effects; burdensome upon the people; conflict with our conceptions of natural right, abstract justice, or pure morality, and of doubtful propriety in numerous respects; and yet we would not be justified to hold that it was not within the scope of legislative authority for such reason.

The question, as to the repugnancy of a law to the Constitution, is always one of much delicacy; and Courts will never indulge the supposition unless the repugnancy is manifest to the understanding.

In *Lane vs. Dorman*, 3 Scam., p. 238, this Court said: "The determining of a question, involving the inquiry whether an exercise of power, by the Legislative Department of the State, is Constitutional, is readily conceded to be not only a matter of delicacy, but of grave import, and demands the most deliberate and mature consideration. It should not, moreover, be decided but in cases of clear necessity, and where the character of the act done is in plain and obvious conflict with the Constitution."

The law should not be pronounced void, in a doubtful case or upon slight implication. "The opposition between it and the Constitution must be clear and strong." *People vs. Marshall*, 1 Gil. 672.

The infringement of the Constitution must be evident before the Courts will interfere and hold the act nugatory. People vs. Hatch, 33 Ill. 130. In *exparte* McCollum, 1 Conn., 564, Savage, Ch. J., said that a Court ought not to declare a law unconstitutional, without a case is presented in which there can be no rational doubt.

In delivering the opinion in the case of Fletcher vs. Peck, 6 Cranch 87, Ch. J. Marshall said "The question whether a law be void for its repugnancy to the Constitution is at all times a question of much delicacy, which ought seldom or ever be decided in the affirmative in a doubtful case. The Court, when impelled by duty to render such a judgment, would be unworthy of its station could it be unmindful of the solemn obligation which that station imposes. But it is not on slight implication and vague conjecture that the Legislature is to be pronounced to have transcended its powers, and its acts to be considered as void. The opposition between the Constitution and the law should be such that the Judge feels a clear and strong conviction of their incompatibility with each other."

In the same Court, whose decision is chiefly relied on to induce a reversal of the former opinions of this Court, equally explicit language, in regard to the duty of Courts, has been used.

In *Twitchell vs. Blodgett*, 13 Mich., 152, *Cooley, Ch. J.*, said: "It is conceded to be the settled doctrine of this State, that every enactment of the State Legislature is presumed to be Constitutional and valid; that before we can pronounce it otherwise, we must be able to point out the precise clause in the Constitution which it violates, and that the conflict between the two must be clear, or free from reasonable doubt, since it is only from Constitutional provisions, limiting the Legislative power and controlling the Legislative will, that we derive authority to declare void any Legislative enactment."

We might multiply extracts from the opinions of the ablest Courts to the same effect. Enough has been cited to show the firm position of the Judiciary, that the Courts ought not, and in justice to the rights of a co-ordinate department of the State Government cannot, declare a law to be void, without a strong and earnest conviction, divested of all reasonable doubt, of its invalidity.

An objection to this law is urged, which has been made since the origin of the character of legislation, now under consideration.

It is assumed that the taxes levied are to be appropriated to a private, and not a public, purpose; that the benefits resulting to the public,—the people at large,—from the construction of railroads, are merely incidental; that the profits, arising from their operation, enrich the individuals who form the private corporation; and, therefore, all laws imposing taxes to aid in the building of railroads, to be owned and operated by private corporations, are unconstitutional.

If the premises are correct, that the corporations are strictly private, and the benefits, to the public, purely incidental, the conclusion might logically follow.

The argument assumes, as unquestionable, the point to be determined: as true, the fact to be ascertained.

In the enactment of laws the Legislature must exercise its judgment and discretion. As to questions of pure policy and expediency,—no express or necessarily implied Constitutional provisions intervening,—it is the sole judge. It has also the undoubted right to take a comprehensive view, in determining the necessity of a law, and the character of the purpose to be accomplished by it. A Court, with any propriety, cannot arrogate to its self power and wisdom in such matters; and if there is a grave doubt as to the nature of the purpose, the doubt must always be solved in favor of the action of the Legislature.

Concede that taxation for a mere private enterprise is wrong and invalid, is the construction of the road, to which the aid is proposed to be given, of that character?

It is a road from Lake Michigan to a point opposite Vincennes, in the State of Indiana, traversing nearly the entire length of the State. The road was completed before the payment of any money was asked, though it was built upon the faith of it.

Are the advantages which accrue to the public from the construction and operation of railroads merely incidental, in the sense of the term as commonly used? We are inclined to think that they rather resemble the incident in law; and appertain to, and follow, the principal thing. The benefits resulting to the people of the State from our system of railroads are untold and incalculable. The mind can scarcely grasp them. Railroads have almost superseded all other modes of intercommunication between the several parts of our extensive and growing States. They have become an absolute necessity,—indispensable to our increased growth, and to the removal of our immense surplus. They have added millions to our taxable property; given augmented facilities to every department of trade; enriched the mass of the people; largely enhanced the value of our lands; built up manufactories; and brought us into close proximity with the best markets of the country. All share in the blessings flowing from them.

Railroads are, in truth, the people's highways for pleasure, and business, and commerce. Without them our internal trade would languish and die, and our corn and wheat rot in our granaries.

For more than a quarter of a century the Courts have recognized and referred to them as public improvements, made for the public good, and to subserve the public interests. Johnson vs. The County of Stark, 24 Ills. 75. Cin., Wil. & Janesville R. R. Co. vs. The Commissioners, 21 Ohio (1 McCook), 77. Sharpless vs. The Mayor, &c., 21 Penn. (9 Harris), 149. Nichol vs. Mayor and Aldermen, 9 Humph. 252. Gaddis vs. Crump, 8 Leigh, 120. Enfield Toll Bridge Co. vs. Hart. & N. H. R. R. Co., 17 Conn., 40. Beekman vs. Saratoga & Schenectady R. R. Co., 3 Paige, 45. Bloodgood vs. Mohawk & H. R. R. Co., 18 Wend., 9. Newbury Turnpike Co. vs. Eastern R. R. Co., 23 Pick., 326.

The Courts, while ready and willing to protect these corporations in all their rights, have uniformly asserted, and seem determined to maintain, their obligations to the public. The principles of common law, and their charters, accepted by them, and which clothe them with a portion of the sovereignty of the state, impose duties on them to the public, which they must discharge. They can be compelled, by the mandates of the Courts, to a full performance of them, and parties seeking redress need not resort to the imperfect action at common law, but may apply for the more effectual remedy by *mandamus*.

Railways are improved public highways; and the Courts have uniformly held that they are of such public use as to justify the exercise of the right of eminent domain, in taking all real estate that may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road, its depots, side tracks, stations, machine shops, and other necessary appendages; disfiguring and rendering unfit for cultivation, farms, and even in destroying dwellings.

The necessity and expediency for the exercise of this right, in making public improvements, either for the benefit of all the people of the State, or of a particular municipality, must be determined by the Legislature.

Mere convenience is not sufficient to justify the exercise of the right. The public use must be necessary and pressing. In referring to the urgency of the public use, Woodbury J., in the case of West River Bridge Company vs. Dix, 6, How. 546, said, "So, as to a road, if really demanded in particular forms and places, to accommodate a growing and changing community, and to keep up with the wants and improvements of the age,—such as its pressing demands for easier and social intercourse, quicker political communication, or better internal trade, and advancing with the public necessities from blazed trees to bridle paths, and thence to wheel roads, turnpikes, and railroads."

Though the distinction between the right of eminent domain and the power of taxation may be manifest, yet when the public use, necessary for the exercise of the former, has been settled by both the legislative and judicial departments, and a particular enterprise has thus been fixed, as of public importance; the position is very much strengthened, that taxation for such an enterprise is for a public purpose.

This Court has decided that such corporations are created for the public good; to increase the facilities and conveniences, and promote the great ends of commerce; and that they cannot organize monopolies, and make contracts injurious to the public interests. Vincent vs. C. & A. R. R. Co., 49 Ill. 33. Chi. & N. W. R. R. Co. vs The people ex rel Hempsted.

In view of the past history of railroads; the impossibility of dispensing with them; the necessity of an increase of the number, to open more outlets for the products of our fertile and inexhaustible soil,—all of which were well known to the Legislature—and sustained by numerous authorities—we must hold, that, even if the appropriation in this case was not for a public purpose, in the broadest sense, the character of the purpose is involved in such doubt, that we cannot declare void the action of the Legislature.

Is the law, under consideration, in violation of the 5th Section of the 9th Article of the Constitution of 1848? That section provides that "the corporate authorities of counties, townships, school-districts, cities, towns and villages, may be vested with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes; such taxes to be uniform in respect to person and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same."

It is contended that the appropriation was not for a "corporate purpose." If it was for a public purpose,—for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality,—then it would be for a corporate purpose. The latter cannot be distinguished from the former; and all that we have said in relation to the public purpose of the tax will apply with equal force to a corporate purpose. We refer to the following cases in which the questions discussed have been settled by this Court: Prettyman vs. The Supervisors of Tazewell County, 19 Ill. 406; Johnson vs. The County of Stark, supra; Perkins vs. Lewis, 24 Ill. 208; Butler vs. Dunham, 27 Ill. 474; The President and Trustees vs. Trask, 34 Ill. 494.

In the case of Nichol vs. The Mayor and Aldermen, supra, a subscription by the city of Nashville to a railroad was held to be for a corporate purpose. The Constitution of Tennessee provides that "The General Assembly shall have power to authorize the several counties and incorporated towns in this State, to impose taxes for county and corporation purposes respectively." The language is substantially the same as in our own Constitution. The City of Nashville having subscribed, a bill was filed to restrain the issue of bonds; and the Court decided that the Legislature had power to authorize the subscription; that the construction of the road was a corporate purpose, and that the city might either levy the tax, or issue bonds to obtain the money.

In Taylor vs. Thompson, 42 Ill. 9, this Court defined a corporate purpose to mean—"a tax to be expended in a manner which shall promote the general prosperity and welfare of the municipality which levies it." We adopt this definition; and are of the opinion that no person can doubt but that taxes expended to aid in the construction of a railroad, must promote the general prosperity.

The remaining question is whether a distinction exists between a donation in aid of the road and a subscription to the capital stock of the corporation. The distinction is more apparent than real; indeed, to our view, is entirely shadowy. No principle would justify the authority to a municipal corporation to become a stockholder in a railroad company, merely to acquire equitable rights and to prevent the misapplication of the funds.

The power is granted in consideration of the public benefits; and these are as great in the one case as in the other.

The decree of the Court below is reversed and the cause remanded.

Decree reversed.

THE TRENTON BANK ROBBERY.

One Million of Money Almost in the Hands of the Thieves.

From the New York Herald, Jan. 23.

Officers Thatcher and Thorne, of the Trenton (N. J.) police called upon Captain Irving, of the detective force, yesterday morning, to report a robbery of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

in the Trenton City Bank. From the statement made by the officers to Captain Irving it appears that on the 3d of January three men went to Trenton, who pretended they were "sufferers by the Chicago fire," and had come to that city for the purpose of going into business and locating there. They selected a small wooden building next door to the Trenton Bank as the seat of their future operations. The occupant of this house was a negro, and they rented the place from him for two years, paying a quarter's money in advance. The old negro refused for some time to give up his place, but the "sufferers" told such a pitiful tale, and pressed their case so forcibly, that the old man yielded at last. An additional incentive was given the movements of the negro in the shape of an unusually large rent, and the "sufferers" began at last to enter upon

THEIR NEW VENTURE.

They started the rumor through the town that they intended going into the ribbon business, and, apparently, began to make preparations for carrying on that commerce on an extensive scale. In reality, however, the "sufferers" had a design on the funds in the vaults of their neighbor, and towards getting posession of a large amount of these coveted funds they were making rapid strides. One of the first steps toward successfully carrying on the work of robbery was to establish a perfect line of communication with the interior of the bank, so that

A WATCH COULD BE KEPT UP

outside while the thieves were "at work" upon the safe within. The matter of getting into the establishment never seemed to present any difficulty, for they appeared to have looked upon that as a thing settled and easy of accomplishment. Before they attempted to enter the building the thieves had cut through the wall of the bank and had all the preparations made to put a telegraph through that was to serve as a monitor to the men while they were getting possession of the property in the building. It is supposed by the police that the thieves entered the bank

ON SUNDAY MORNING

at about 4 o'clock, and commenced operations at the door leading into the vault. Four of the number went on this expedition and the fifth was left behind to watch the street and give the alarm, in case of any accident or interruption from the outside. This man, who was left behind in the house adjoining the bank, took up a position at the front window that commanded a view of the street. By this means he could plainly see any one coming in the direction of the bank, and was able at once to signal his *confreres* at work in the building of the approach of any dangerous persons. Of course, the first thing done on gaining the inside of the bank was to settle the means by which this telegraphic communication was to be kept up. The hole, that had only been

PARTIALLY CUT THROUGH THE WALL,

was fully opened, the wire passed through, and a small bell tied to the end of it, and hung just over the head of the principal "opener." The other end of this telegraph wire the lookout held in his hand, and, by a previously concerted signal, he was able to stop the work at will, and again set it going. Captain Irving says that his impression is, from what the Trenton police tell him about the appearance of the place and the various implements left behind by the thieves, that they must have been interrupted several times while they were trying to break open the door of the vault. While two of the men were "working" at the door, two others were opening the private boxes in the bank and securing the contents. The thieves got into the building by a rear entrance, and then settled the door in such a manner that at the least alarm of danger from the street side

THEY COULD SAFELY ESCAPE

by that way. As the affair finally turned out, this was the very way by which the burglars got off. At about 9½ o'clock on Sunday morning, one of the watchmen who was to remain on duty during the day came towards the bank. His approach was duly telegraphed to the men working inside. They stopped their labors, and when the watchman, Mr. Sween, was mounting the steps another signal told them who and what he was. Knowing perfectly well that to deny this man entrance to the bank would be to alarm the town, and completely defeat the object they had in coming to the place, Mr. Sween was quietly permitted to open the several doors and get into the place. He was no sooner within the threshold, however, than he was suddenly seized, gagged, and tied, and thrust into a chair, entirely unable to interrupt the work that was going forward. The second watchman of the place made his appearance some time later than Mr. Sween. This was

COMMUNICATED TO THE THIEVES

in the same manner as the arrival of Mr. Sween; but one of the party, more impetuous than the rest, jumped at him with a pistol too soon, and the noise of the scuffle was heard by a lady who was coming down the street. The thief had attacked Mr. Bayles almost at his entrance to the bank, and that gentleman made such a desperate fight to regain his liberty that the noise reached the ears of the lady coming toward the bank. She gave an alarm and a policeman at once

RUSHED TO THE BANK,

only to find, however, that the burglars had escaped, carrying with them about one hundred thousand dollars worth of United States and other bonds belonging to depositors. The policeman then went to the adjoining house, and arrived just in time to grasp the last escaping thief. A terrific struggle ensued; but the thief, who was fighting for his liberty, was better prepared to meet the policeman than the policeman was to encounter such a desperate antagonist, and the thief finally got away from him, escaping through the rear window down the gardens at the back and through the fields

INTO THE WOODS,

where he was lost, as well as his companions. The most curious part of the robbery is that none of the people in the town have yet been able to give the police a description of the thieves. One of the policemen who came to New York yesterday described one of the men as being a tall, powerful man, with a bald head, but that was all the description of the thief he could give. Captain Irving, however, is certain he knows who the thieves are, or at least the principals, for he has missed

SOME CLEVER ARTISTS

in that line from the city for some weeks past. His theory of the escape is that the thieves had horses and wagons waiting to carry off the plunder close to the bank, in the rear of the fields through which they got off, and that they escaped in these wagons to some railway station, where they took the train to Philadelphia. Why they should select Philadelphia is a point which the Captain does not care to give to the police just at present, but that he has some foundation for the supposition may be inferred from the fact that he sent two of the most experienced detectives in the office to that city to look after a number of gentlemen (?) whose likenesses they carry in their pockets. It was an

EXTREMELY FORTUNATE

thing for the depositors in the bank that the lady interrupted the work going on while she was on her way to church; for, if the thieves had been able to go on for an hour longer, they would have carried off at least a million of money, or securities equal to that amount. The police say the entire planning and carrying out of the affair is one of the cleverest they have known for a long time. By later information it has been ascertained that six men were

ENGAGED IN THE ROBBERY,

and several of the townspeople have come forward to say they can identify three of them; but this seems scarcely possible, as thieves of that class would not be likely to give any one a chance to identify them so easily, if it could be avoided. The most plausible supposition is that the three men who first went to Trenton and played the *role* of the Chicago "sufferers" were merely preparers, and left the city the night the real actors arrived to perform the "job." This, however, the good people of Trenton would not be likely to see; but the New York detectives are men who weigh things to a nicety before they give an opinion, and when they act they usually go upon a pretty sure foundation.

THE LOSSES ASCERTAINED.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.

Excitement continues at Trenton in regard to the bank robbery. Thus far thirteen boxes have been discovered rifled, which had contained about ten thousand dollars in bonds. A few thousand dollars of coupons of New Jersey State sixes and several bonds, which were redeemable 1st of January, 1872, and paid by the bank, were stolen. The coupons were cancelled by having a small round hole punched in them. Rev. Father Smith lost $7,000 in bonds, and Ambrose English $1,500 in Midland Railroad bonds. A bag of $400 in gold belonging to the bank was taken.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

Report of the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

The report of the Senate Committee on Post Offices on the Postal Telegraph bill recites the various recommendations in favor of a union of the postal and telegraphic service by the last and present Postmasters General, and the former favorable action of the Committee. It refers to the benefits of the postal telegraph in Great Britain, as shown, first, by the increase of business, the private telegrams having risen from 6,000,000 to 12,000,000 per year, and the number of papers supplied with news from 173 to 407; second, by the reduction of rates from 30 to 50 per cent; third, by the increase of offices from 2,900 to 4,211; fourth, by its financial success, yielding a net profit of 4 3-10 per cent the first year. The report then refers to the evils of our own system. The rates are high everywhere, especially in the South and West, where they are much higher than in the East. The average rate is about 71 cents, so high that for long distances and social correspondence the telegraph is little used, only about one telegram a year on an average being sent by each family in this country; a population of 40,000,000 sending about 10,000,000 telegrams a year. The cost of each mile of wire is $850 against the average cost in Europe of $75 for each mile of wire. The great inflation of capital and enormous stock dividends, amounting to over $20,000,000; the connection with the press, the press depending upon the telegraph for the transmission of news, and telegraph company upon the press for its aid against attacks.

The report says two plans have been suggested for correcting these evils. One copies the European system, and contemplates the absolute ownership and control of the telegraph by the Government. This is the plan recommended by the Postmaster General. The chief objections to this plan are the cost of lines to the Government, which could not be less than $30,000,000 to $40,000,000; the power it would give to the Postmaster General over the press, as it authorizes him to fix the rates; the control it would give the Executive over the entire telegraphic correspondence of the nation, and the increase of Executive patronage. The plan adopted by the Committee requires no appropriation, employs the existing facilities of the Department for receiving and delivering telegrams, and contracts for their transmission by telegraph as it now contracts for the transmission of the mails. The public will have the same security for the prompt and correct transmission of messages that they now have, for the profits of the company will depend entirely on the manner in which they perform their business. The rates to the press are fixed at about one-half the present charges for specials, and provision is made for the exclusive use of wires by the press. The rates to the public are uniform for equal distances, and are about one-third less than at present. It prevents the control from passing either into the hands of the Executive or any private parties. It neither enervates the power of the Executive nor the number of office-holders, while it throws around telegraphic correspondence, the protection of law, and combines the security of a governmental with the efficiency and economy of a private system. It does not prevent competition. It makes a greater reduction of rates without expense to the Government than was obtained in Great Britain at a large expense, and reserves to Congress the right to purchase at any time. The Committee are unanimous in recommending the passage of the bill reported by them.

The following is an abstract of the bill to connect the telegraph with the Postal Service:

SECTION 1—Establishes postal telegraph offices at all Post Offices on telegraph lines and at all other Post Offices where the gross receipts for postage are $500 a year, if within 10 miles of the telegraph lines.

SEC. 2—Fixes the rates uniform for equal distances; 25 cents between offices not over 250 miles apart; 50 cents between offices over 250 miles apart and under 500; 25 cents for each additional 500 miles. Night rates, 25 cents for 1,000 miles. Rates to be refunded for delays or mistakes in transmission.

SEC. 3—Provides for prepayment by stamps and for the destruction of all telegrams within six months.

SEC. 4—Fixes press rates for each 100 words of special despatches at 50 cents by night and 75 cents by day. It also fixes rates for Press Associations and for private wires for newspapers.

SEC. 5—Defines the duties of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General over the telegraph lines.

SEC. 7—Authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for the transmission of telegrams at above rates with parties who will furnish and operate the necessary lines of telegraph.

SEC. 8—Contains provisions against tampering with telegrams, and makes telegrams privileged communications as private letters.

SEC. 9—Authorizes the Postmaster General to reduce the rates in the manner therein prescribed.

SEC. 10—Incorporates the Postal Telegraph Company for the performance of the postal telegraph service on behalf of the Postmaster General.

SECS. 11 and 12 authorize the Company to buy existing lines and oblige it to purchase all such lines if required by the owners thereof at an appointed value. They fix the capital stock at an amount not exceeding the last cost of its lines.

SEC. 13—Authorizes the Company to open offices wherever the wants of business may require.

SEC. 14—Authorizes Congress to purchase the lines at any time at an appraised value.

SEC. 15—Reserves to Congress the right to alter or amend the act.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Defect in the Legislation Under the New Illinois Constitution.

The Supreme Court, deeming it proper to apprise the people of the State of a defect in its legislation under the new Constitution, has furnished a decision (per curiam) which is so short that it needs no introduction. There were thirty-seven cases involved in the case, the title of which is given. There are one hundred and twenty-six cases in part handed out of Court by the decision. The decision thus far is but one-half complete, inasmuch as the case is not decided upon its merits; albeit, the decision probably defeats all present collection of taxes in the City of Chicago, the County of Cook, and the other one hundred counties of the State. The present decision is rendered in the case, that of A. G. Webster v. The City. The decisions in the other causes contained in the same record, are probably withheld to await further action. The decision is as follows:

PER CURIAM: At the March term of the Superior Court of Cook County, in the year 1871, the Collector of the City of Chicago having filed his report of unpaid taxes due upon the general tax warrant for city taxes, and given the notice required by law, application was made on behalf of the City of Chicago for judgment against the delinquent real estate, mentioned in the tax list. The Court below gave judgment in favor of the city, and this case was brought here by appeal. The principal question presented in this Court is, whether, in view of the Fourth Section of Article 9 of the new Constitution, judgment could be rendered upon the report of the City Collector, the effect of which is to authorize such Collector to sell the real estate in question.

The Fourth Section of Article 9 is as follows: "The General Assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessment for State, county, municipal, or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be made to some general officer of the county having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of the said property for any of said taxes or assessments, but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some Court of record."

Upon a very careful consideration of the question we have arrived at the conclusion, that the prohibition in the last clause of the section is self-executing, and can not be distinguished from other prohibitory clauses in the same instrument. Legislation is necessary to carry the provision of the section, in regard to municipal taxes or assessments, into effect. But the prohibition in the last clause was clearly intended to require such legislation, by stopping all sales for such taxes or assessments, until the requisite legislation should be provided. The judgment of the Court below must therefore be reversed and the cause remanded.

It may not be improper to say that several cases upon the same general tax warrant, as well, also, upon special warrants for special assessments, are before us upon appeals or writs of error involving the same questions, and in which full opinions will be prepared and filed as soon as the business of the Court will permit.

Reversed and remanded.

A Curious Divorce Case.

Paris Correspondence of the New York Times.

A curious divorce case has just been settled in one of the Courts of the Seine. A German woman, a native of Frankfort, obtained a divorce in that city, and came at once to France to meet her lover. According to the German law, the parties can marry after six months' time, but the French law requires ten months. The lady and her intended were in Court, pleading for the privilege of marrying immediately after the divorce in the French Court. The lady made an appeal to the popular sentiment. True, he was German, but he wished to pass over to the side of the vanquished and become French. According to the German laws he could marry in six months, or five months hence, but wanted to become French at once. The Judge hesitated. He applauded the views and sentiments of the lady, but one thing puzzled him. Suppose a child should come, say seven months after marriage, would not that child be a German? Indeed, should a child be born at any time before the expiration of the ten months required by the French law, the German husband could claim that child under the law as his own, although the lady proves that she has not seen the legal father for more than two years. No matter for that—the law would give him the child. The lady was very anxious to secure the Judge that she would see to that matter, and take care that no legal embarrassments of that kind should rise, and her advocate was so eloquent in presenting the patriotic spirit which induced this German lady to renounce her detestable country, that the Judge gave a sentimental verdict. How he did it, or under what law, I do not exactly see; but on the lady's assurance that there should be no trouble in the way of children, he ordered the divorce, with the privilege of marrying at once. As the lady has considerable money, the future French husband was overjoyed at this decision, and wished to embrace the magistrate upon the bench. He was in a dreadful fidget when the Judge was offering his objections, for heiresses are at a premium here, and if he were forced to wait for ten months, his rich, fair, and forty charmer might change her mind.

A Distinguished Company.

From the New York Evening Post, Jan. 25.

Mr. William C. Bryant and daughter, and Mr. John W. Bryant, of Illinois, his brother, and John Durand, will sail in the steamship Rapa Castle this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for Nassau. Mr. Bryant and his friends will remain awhile at that island, and then proceed to Havana, whence they will continue their voyage to Mexico, if the political condition of the country should not prevent.

A distinguished company of gentlemen and ladies will sail on the same vessel for Nassau. Among the rest the names are mentioned of General and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mr. Church, editor of the *Galaxy*, Senator Stockton and wife, of New Jersey, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. H. G. Marquand and wife, Dr. Hubbard, Hon. Nehemiah Perry, and others, who are, we believe, the guests of Mr. A. W. Dimmock, one of the owners of the steamship line.

During the absence of Mr. Bryant from his editorial chair it will be occupied by Mr. Parke Godwin, one of our former editors, who has again, we are pleased to inform the readers of the *Evening Post*, resumed his connection with its editorial staff.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Annual Report of the National Association—The Classification of Prisoners, and Graded Prisons Recommended.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 27.

The following is the substance of a report on Prison Discipline in the United States, which will be presented to-day at the first annual meeting of the National Prison Association:

From the best data obtainable, the whole prison population of the country may be estimated as ranging from 35,000 in July to 40,000 in February. Of this number, 16,000 are probably confined in forty State Prisons, while 12,000 are held under sentence in houses of correction, workhouses, district penitentiaries, and jails, and 8,000 are awaiting trial or are held as witnesses. All grades of criminality are represented, and the problem that occurs is to adapt the best system to the almost infinite variety of circumstances which present themselves in a country as heterogeneous as ours. To do this requires, principally, better graded prisons and a more thorough classification of prisoners. The methods employed at present in the State Prisons are these: The old congregate system; the new congregate, or Auburn, or silent system, and the separate or Pennsylvania system. The Auburn system generally prevails, except in Pennsylvania. The old congregate system still prevails in a few State Prisons and in many of the ill-managed county prisons, and the consequences are that they are turned into hot-beds of vice, where the innocent and the convicted are indiscriminately mingled,—even the sexes in some instances,—without employment, without books, or any means of diverting the mind from the horrible secret vices and crimes which had treatment superinduce.

The city prisons, station-houses, and lock-ups, which annually contain more prisoners than all other prisons, are in a similar condition. They are the holes where petty official fraud and abuse hide and coquette with monstrous vice; they are the workshops of detectives, where felony is compounded and impunity is manufactured to order; and it is time that the work of exposing and purifying them should be begun. A few of the county jails and most of the houses of correction, work-houses, and houses of industry, are conducted on the new congregate, or Auburn system, with modifications to suit the character of the prison officials. In this class of prisons, however, the greatest improvements in penal and reformatory discipline have recently been made, and were the laws amended so as to allow longer sentences to petty criminals, these establishments would show more gratifying results in every respect than those obtained in the State prisons. At the present time the best prisons in this grade are self supporting, and serve to prevent crime.

These persons which receive prisoners of the worst kind, and which are regarded as the most important, number about 40. This class includes establishments of the most adverse description, containing in some instances 1,000 convicts, and in others no less than 50. At most of these establishments the parents are employed within the walls, but in some of the Southern States the convicts have been employed on railroads at some distance from the prison. This mode of employment would be advantageous were it adopted as in Ireland, in connection with a well-graded system of promoting the prisoners until they should be prepared for their final discharge. At present the number of State Prison convicts is decreasing in the Northeastern States, but increasing rapidly in the North and West. The average number of prisoners in the State Prisons is estimated at 16,000, and, with the exception of about 700 in Philadelphia, all are governed under the Auburn system. Although in nearly all the States provision is made for shortening the sentence of the prisoner for good behavior, no opportunity is given for classification, and education is greatly neglected. Several of the State Prisons are self-sustaining, and even return a small revenue. The revenue derived from the labor of convicts is not of much importance compared with the judicious treatment, but it is proper to note that prisons of moderate size can readily be made self-sustaining, while larger ones cannot. At the same time all the influences of a prison of less than 500 convicts are more favorable to the reformation of its inmates than the influence of establishments like Sing Sing. It would, therefore, be better for a State to build a new prison when its convicts exceed 500 in number than to enlarge old prisons, unless a method of conditional pardons, by which the increase in numbers might be regulated, should be adopted.

It is the duty of prison managers in the United States to adopt the main features of the Irish system without delay. Every State needs an Inspector, or Commission of Inspectors, having access to and supervision over prisons of all grades. Such Inspectors would report to the Legislature the actual defects and necessities of the prison system of each State. They could obtain a comprehensive view of the whole field of action, and recommend such changes as would correct the standing abuses of the present system.

Bill for the Admission of Utah into the Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

The bill introduced by Representative Sargent, of California, to suppress polygamy and to enable the people of Utah to form a Convention and State Government, provides that a Constitution shall provide by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State:

First. That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said State otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been convicted.

Second. That no law shall ever be enacted by the Legislature of said State legalizing or amending bigamy, polygamy, or plural marriage.

Third. That for the period of ten years after the ratification of this Constitution members of the Legislature and all officers, executive, judicial, and ministerial, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, and all persons offering to vote, before they are permitted to cast or deposit their votes or ballots, take the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I have not contracted or commenced to enter upon relations of bigamy, polygamy, or plural marriage since the adoption of this Constitution, and that I will not hereafter contract, or commence to enter upon such relations (if an oath, so help me God (if an affirmation), under the pains and penalties of perjury.

Fourth. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Fifth. That all illegitimate children been prior to Jan. 1, 1873, and their mothers shall inherit from the father in like manner with the wife and legitimate children.

Sixth. Is a declaration or disclaimer to public lands, or right to tax or control the same.

The Fisk-Mansfield Letters.

From an Interview with Stokes.

"By the way, Mr. Stokes," I said, "did you see the letters published in the *Herald*?"

"Yes," he replied, "and they are all forged—every one of them."

"The letters were once in your possession, I believe, and you are able to judge of their genuineness. Did you ever see those letters published in the *Herald* before they were published?"

"No, nor nobody else ever saw them."

"What became of the letters that were once in your possession?"

"They were burned. I haven't the least doubt of it."

"What makes you think so?"

"Because I delivered them to Peter B. Sweeny, and I know him too well to believe he would let them run the least chance of publication. Yes, I am certain they have been destroyed."

"Were any part of the letters published in the *Herald* genuine?"

"Well, one or two of them may have been 'doctored' before they were published, but in the main they were the poorest apologies for Jim Fisk's letters I ever saw."

The Reverend Foster Seduction Case.

Cadiz, O. (Jan. 26), Despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Rev. H. K. Foster, charged with the seduction of a servant girl, arrived in our village yesterday, accompanied by the young lady, and quietly proceeded to the residence of the Methodist minister, where, after the usual formula, they were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The happy couple left for Pittsburgh on the return train.

—The experiment of keeping the Philadelphia Mercantile Library open on Sunday has proved so successful that the Directors will not close the building hereafter until 9 o'clock, instead of at sunset, as heretofore.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Transforming the Complexion.—The transformations produced by Hagan's Magnolia Balm are quite as astonishing as any scene on the stage of a theatre. That famous beautifier, transmutes a sallow, peaky looking complexion, into one in which the lilly and the rose vie for admiration, and imparts to a dry, harsh skin, the softness of perfect loveliness. Tan and freckles, which country air and sunlight are pretty sure to produce, in spite of parasols and sundowns, are completely obliterated by it; while it has a perfectly magical effect in banishing undue redness, blotches and pimples from the skin. When the lady who has used it to remedy her complexional defects looks in the mirror, she is equally astounded and gratified at the improvements in her appearance. Every blemish has disappeared; her neck, arms, and bosom, now rival in whiteness the snowy collar which encircles her throat, her cheek mantles with a peach-like bloom, and she is ready to invoke a blessing on the inventor of the article which has wrought such a delightful transformation.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Why will you permit any of the premonitory symptoms of consumption to annoy you, when Durno's Catarrh Snuff will eradicate every one of them, if taken in time? One box will cure you in the first stages.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

Financial affairs in general are very quiet. Money is abundant in all the principal markets, and prospects are in favor of its continuing so until the usual demands of spring trade, in April, produce the usual demand for money. The present abundance is also, to some extent, a guarantee of the activity of all sorts of legitimate enterprises next summer. There are grounds for anticipating a spring and summer of unusual activity. The abundant crops of the last two or three years have placed the Northwest in prosperous condition, and the natural increase of trade that will be experienced in Chicago will go far toward fully reinstating the financial condition of Chicago merchants within the next year.

In this market the banks are taking all the first-class paper offered. On demand loans, on Government bonds, and other similar collaterals, money is offered at less than 10 per cent. In the open market it is offered at 10 per cent on three and six months loans.

Exchange is weak at from par to 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers 1-10 premium and buy at from par to 1-10 discount.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption, 829 bu wheat; 380 bu corn; 330 bu oats; 391 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 2 cars wheat; 51 cars corn; 4 cars barley. Total, 57 cars, or 23,000 bu.

There was a little more doing in produce circles in this city to-day, but they were very quiet, nevertheless. This is the dull season that precedes the animation of the spring movement in produce, and there is little transpiring that is of sufficient interest to write about. There was little change in prices.

The Directors of the Board of Trade to-day issued a ukase prohibiting the sale of hickory-nuts on 'Change,—presumably the order applies only to the retail trade, which had become a nuisance on the floor.

Complaints are made daily by the less influential operators that they are not allowed to receive grain for storage in the elevators of this city, while a few favored individuals are permitted to do so—to the extent of sending in grain to take the place of that shipped out to their orders. There is no wonder that some people object to being fed on fish, when a few others are permitted to celebrate carnival, and the matter may yet become the subject of public protest.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally easier, though quoted at 94c in New York. There were few sellers at 89c, and nominal buyers at 88@88½c.

Dressed hogs were not quoted so firm as yesterday, but with no change in prices. Holders demanded $5.15 till past noon, but could not obtain it, and the market finally settled down to $5.10, with odd lots at $5.05. A few pigs brought $5.25. Sales were 1,911 head.

Provisions were rather more active, and again firmer, except on pork, which was steady at about the same prices as yesterday for immediate delivery, but a shade better on options to deliver after February. Lard was in better demand at yesterday's full quotations. Green meats were steady and a shade firmer. Salted meats were strong, being wanted in large quantities, principally for future, and were quotably higher. The taste of consumers seems to be veering round from pork to meats, and it is not improbable that comparatively little pork will be barrelled in a few years from now. Sweet pickled hams were steady on ordering lots, though some extra heavy were offered from Milwaukee at 7½c for 21 lbs averages, with no takers. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.75@12.80; do seller February, $12.80; do seller March, $13.00@13.05; do seller April, $13.20@13.25. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.85; do seller February, $8.85@8.90; do seller March, $9.10; do seller April, $9.25; do seller May, $9.35@9.40. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5¼@5½c for short ribs; 6c for short clear; and 6¼@8½c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½c for shoulders; 5¼c for rough sides; 6c for short ribs; 6½c for short clear. Boxed meats ½@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Bacon quoted at 6½c for shoulders, 7½c for short ribs, 7½c for short clear and 12½c for hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 1,100 brls mess pork, seller February, at $12.80; 2,000 brls do at $12.75; 1,000 brls do, seller March, at $13.00; 1,000 brls do at $13.02½; 1,500 brls do at $13.00; 500 tcs lard at $8.90; 250 tcs do at $8.85; 500 tcs do, seller February, at $8.90; 1,250 tcs do at $8.85; 750 tcs do, seller March, at $9.10; 1,000 tcs do, seller April, at $9.25; 500 tcs do, seller May, at $9.35; 100,000 lbs green hams at 7c; 20,000 lbs do at 6½c; 110,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 200,000 lbs do, seller March, at 4½c; 500,000 lbs do, seller April, at 5c; 40,000 lbs green rough sides at 5½c; 30,000 lbs short ribs at 6c; 500,000 lbs do, seller March, at 6½c; 100,000 lbs do, seller April, at 6½c; 100,000 lbs do at 6½c; 250 boxes long clear, seller February, at 6½c; 250 boxes do, seller March, at 6½c; 450 boxes short clear at 6½c; 11 brls packers' tallow at 8½; 10 pkgs white grease at 6c.

Flour was dull, there being almost no buyers present, winters were nominally unchanged, while holders of the lower grades were weak. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Palmyra) at $8.50; 50 brls do at $8.25; 50 brls spring extras at $6.75; 50 brls do at $6.50; 90 brls do at $6.25; 50 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls do at $5.70; 130 brls do (low) at $4.75; 50 brls spring superfine at $4.75. Total 730 brls bran was irregular, with sales of 10 tons at $15.00; 10 tons at 14.50; and 10 tons at $14.00; all on track. The following is the range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.00@8.75
Red winter extras	6.00@7.00
Fancy Minnesota spring extras	7.00@7.25
Favorite and well-known brands	6.25@6.75
Good to choice	5.75@6.25
Low to medium	5.00@5.50
Spring superfines	4.75@4.75
Rye flour	4.25@4.75
Buckwheat flour	5.00@6.50

Wheat was tame and quiet, at an average decline of ¼c, the weakness being greatest on seller February—not so much on account of larger offerings as because no one wanted to buy that option. A few who were coming for those on Thursday were trying to place it, and the holders of the wheat now in store were able to dictate the terms on which they would become the nominal as well as the actual owners of the small percentage floating around. The receipts of wheat being practically nothing there was none to buy, cash, but the capitalists were bidding February prices for it, in order to keep up the price of March options, which they were selling. There was a light inquiry for that month, New York being quoted inactive and lower, though a temporary upward movement was effected early, on the strength of an unfounded rumor that Liverpool was firmer. Wheat has been in little better than a comatose condition for several days past, though sometimes quoted active. The market for seller February opened at $1.24, improved ½c, then declined slowly to $1.23½, and closed firmer at $1.23½. Seller last half ranged 1½c, and seller March 2½c above the price for February. The differences yesterday were 1c and 2c cash. No. 2 spring closed at $1.23½. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.28@1.28½; and rejected do at $1.04½@1.05. Cash sales were reported of 15,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23½; 800 bu do at $1.23½; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.17¾; 400 bu do at $1.13. Total, 20,000 bu.

Corn was less active, and ½c lower on cash and seller February, the latter being nearly the same as cash, while the more deferred options were only about ½c lower. There seemed to be an especial aversion to take hold of cash lots, and it was this fact that beared the market, there being a fair inquiry for corn to be delivered after the opening of navigation, as many operators expect relatively high prices when the old grain begins to move out, but anticipate heaviness till then. Corn on track was especially weak; the receipts now sent in are not received by the warehouses except when consigned to one of a few parties, and there are so many difficulties in the way of securing transportation Eastward that shippers will only take hold sparingly. Hence sellers are at a disadvantage. The market for seller February opened at 41½c, and declined to 40½c at the close. Cash corn closed at 40½c. Seller last half of February sold at 41½@41½c; seller March at 41½@42c; seller April at 42½@43c; seller May at 44½@45½c; and seller June at 44½@45c, all closing at the inside. Seller July was nominal at 45½@45½c. Cash sales were reported of 41,200 bu No. 2 at 41c; 86,000 bu do at 40½c; 39,400 bu do at 40½c; 22,400 bu do at 40½c; 400 bu rejected at 38c; 400 bu ears at 39c on track; 800 bu by sample at 40c; 400 bu do at 38c; and 400 bu do at 37c, all on track. Total, 191,400 bu.

Oats were quiet and unchanged. There were none inspected into store to-day, hence no fresh receipts offered, but 32½c was bid, while regular was offered at 32c. Rejected was nominal at 29@29½c. In options there was a light business done at 32½c seller February; 33½@33½c seller April; and 36½c seller May.

Rye was firm and scarce, with only one transaction reported—400 bu No. 2 at 68½c. For seller February, 68½c was bid.

Barley was in fair demand and firmer, owing to the small receipts. Seller February sold at 60½@61c; seller last half do at 61½c; and seller March at 61c, but closed easier at 60½@60½c for February. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 61½c; 400 bu do at 61½c; 3,600 bu do 61c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 50c; 400 bu by sample at 65c; 200 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 50; 400 bu do at 66c. Total, 7,800 bu.

The following were the stocks of grain reported as in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Jan. 27, 1872.	Jan. 20, 1872.	Jan. 28, 1871.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	1,250	1,250	....
No. 2 amber	....	....	131
No. 1 red	200	600	....
No. 2 red	1,850	2,055	1,770
No. 2 winter	4,600	4,311	695
Rej. winter	....	....	296
No. 1 spring	33,282	31,583	336,396
No. 2 spring	1,401,001	1,377,520	2,456,934
No. 3 spring	69,391	67,433	158,945
No. 1 hard spring	7,290	7,290	....
No. 2 hard spring	36,588	36,588	....
Rejected spring	30,291	20,266	37,293
No grade spring	1,269	1,269	6,496
Total wheat	1,586,962	1,550,125	2,983,816
CORN.			
Yellow	43,182	42,074	25,163
No. 1	76,179	68,879	1,073
No. 2	4,679,141	4,507,325	662,320
Rejected	119,333	121,772	22,464
Kiln dried rej	....	....	3,516
No grade	1,839	1,839	66,436
New No. 2	....	....	1,123,474
Total corn	4,919,674	4,741,889	1,904,446
OATS.			
No. 1	7,592	7,592	4,846
No. 2	908,063	888,289	527,404
Rejected	74,689	77,917	35,857
No grade	1,116	1,116	202
Total oats	991,460	974,914	569,309
RYE.			
No. 1	54,597	55,275	17,182
No. 2	229,220	231,002	52,083
Rejected	7,866	7,880	4,400
Total rye	291,783	294,157	73,665
BARLEY.			
No. 2	453,438	451,811	335,308
No. 3	115,260	120,497	59,296
Rejected	5,765	11,700	3,872
No grade	....	....	280
Total barley	573,464	584,008	403,751

Total, 8,364,093 bu. There is an increase during the week of 37,837 bu wheat; 177,785 bu corn; and 16,546 bu oats; and a decrease of 2,374 bu rye; and 4,544 bu barley. Total increase only 215,250 bu.

In addition to the above amounts in store, there are afloat on vessels in the harbor 49,531 bu wheat, 501,788 bu corn, and 125,036 bu oats. Total, 706,365 bu. One year ago vessels in the harbor contained 157,300 bu wheat and 477,000 bu corn; part of which was included in the official statement of quantity in store.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Daily Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

BUTTER—The dullness and depression that for some time past has characterized the market for the poorer sorts of butter has given place to no better condition. Speculators are virtually out of the market, and, as shippers are doing but little, holders find it next to impossible to realize even at a concession of 1@2c from the quoted prices; hence the stocks continue to accumulate, and the present tendency of prices seems to be downward. In good to choice qualities there is a fair amount of trading, and as the offerings of such are no more than sufficient to meet the current demand, a firm feeling prevails. We quote: Choice dairy, 20@25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 12@18c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—There is yet no particular urgency in the demand for goods coming under this head, but there are indications of an active trade by and by, and, as the tendency of prices is still upward, dealers do not seem anxious to increase sales at the current rates. During the week grain bags have advanced 1@1c. Other goods remain unchanged. We quote: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37c; Philadelphia, 37; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 36c; American, 33c; Minnesota, 31c; burlaps, bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 19@22c; do double, 25c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Little or nothing was doing in this branch of trade during the past week, the extreme cold weather effectually checking building operations. Prices, however, remain firm, and we repeat our quotations: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₩ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₩ brl.

BEANS—Have ruled dull at last week's prices. The demand is moderate, and the supply ample at $1.50@1.65 for common; $1.75@1.85 for fair to choice medium, and at $2.00@2.20 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is still dull, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₩ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl to $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.80@1.85, lard tierces, $1.75@1.80 for wood-bound; whiskey barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—Prices have recently advanced East, but, in the absence of anything like an active demand, there has been no perceptible appreciation in values here. Prime goods are scarce and firm, while common grades are in ample supply and easy. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: New York factory, genuine, 15c; do, imitation, 14c; Western factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 13c.

COAL—At the reduction noted a week ago, the market has ruled steady and firm. The cold weather of the past few days has caused increased activity in the demand, though there seems to be no inclination to buy beyond meeting actual current necessities. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The demand for drugs and chemicals continues uninterruptedly active, the exceeding firmness that has characterized the market for some time past is still prevalent. Among the changes during the week, we note an advance of 10c in citric acid, and 10c in Tonqua beans. The following are the prices current:

Acid, citric, ₩	$1.15 @ 1.20
Acid, oxalic, ₩	38 @ 40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, ₩	70 @ 75
Ammonia, carb., ₩	22 @ 25
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50 @ ....
Beans, Tonqua, ₩	90 @ 1.00
Borax, ref., ₩	36 @ 38
Blue-vitriol, ₩	14 @ 15
Corrosive sublimate	1.20 @ 1.25
Cream tartar, pure, ₩	42 @ 45
Cochineal, Hond., ₩	90 @ 1.00
Chloroform, ₩	1.45 @ 1.50
Glycerine, 1-₩ bulk, ₩	33 @ 35
Gum camphor, ₩	80 @ 85
Gum opium, ₩	4.25 @ 6.50
Gum shellac, ₩	45 @ 50
Glue, white, ₩	38 @ 45
Iodine, ₩	12.50 @ ....
Lye, conc., case	6.00 @ ....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.00 @ 5.25
Oil, bergamot, Sand., ₩	6.00 @ 6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.25 @ 1.30
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	6.00 @ 6.25
Potassium, chlor., ₩	40 @ ....
Potassium, cyan, fused, ₩	65 @ ....
Potassium, iod., ₩	3.50 @ ....
Potash, Babbitt's, case	6.00 @ ....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60 @ 2.75
Red precip., ₩	1.40 @ 1.50
Root ipecac, powd., ₩	2.25 @ 2.50
Root rhei, E. I., powd., ₩	1.50 @ ....
Sal epsom, ₩	4½ @ 5
Silver nit., cryst., oz	1.10 @ 1.15
Soap, castile, gen., ₩	14 @ ....
Sulphur, ₩	5 @ 6

EGGS—Declined early in the week, but yesterday and to-day were a shade firmer, owing to the colder weather. At present the market is somewhat unsettled, some quoting fresh lots firm at 20c, while others are offering at 25@25c. Sales were chiefly at 25@27c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Another very quiet week was passed in this department, and the general market is still lacking in strength, the weakness, at present, being more noticeable in foreign than in domestic varieties. Values have undergone few changes of importance, a decline of 1c per ₩ in currants, and 10@15c per box in raisins being the only alterations worthy of note. We now quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 11@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey, prunes, 9@10c; new, 12½@13c; French do, 14@18c; raisins, new, $3.60@3.75; blackberries, 15½@16½c; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@11c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@9½c; do new, Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—Greater firmness and slightly increased activity are noted in the fish market. Orders from interior dealers are beginning to come in with considerable freedom, and more inquiry from local consumers is also reported. Mackerel and cod are higher East, and an early advance is looked for here. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1, bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The cold weather has materially interfered with the trading in green fruits, and scarcely enough has been doing to establish reliable quotations. The following are little better than nominal: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.00@6.50; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—Only a moderate amount of trading has been done in this line of goods during the past week, and with one or two important exceptions prices range the same as a week ago. Coffees are in light stock here and at the East, and prices are firm and advancing. Refined sugars are "off" a little in New York, and the feeling here is somewhat easier, in consequence, but the present depression is believed to be only temporary. Rice, syrup, spices, and other goods in the list may be quoted steady. The following are the prices current:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24½@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22½@23c; O. G. Java, 29@32c; Singapore, 23½@26½c; Costa Rica, 24½@25c; Miracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7@7½c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13½@13½c; A sugar, 12½@12½c; B do, 12½@12½c; XC do, 12½@12½c; C do, 12@12½c; choice brown, 10½@11½c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9½@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@60c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@46c; pepper, 21@23c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 5½@7c; standard 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; erasive, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c, common, 5@6½c.

HAY—Trade has fallen off some recently, and during the week a decline of fully 50c per ton was suffered. There is still considerable inquiry for shipment, but the difficulty of obtaining cars checks the outward movement, and under accumulating stocks the market is still weak. We now quote: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; do loose pressed, $13.50@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Little or no change has taken place in the condition of this market since the date of our last review. The demand continues steadily fair, and, with no increase in the supply, a firm feeling is still prevalent. Eastern and local buyers are operating, and the daily arrivals are absorbed at full prices. We quote: Green salted cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand for this line of goods is reported fairly active, and prices are firmly sustained. We repeat our quotations as follows:

Bar iron	4 2-10@ 4 6-10c
Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 6 c
Heavy band	4 8-10@ 5 4-10c
Light band	5 2-10@ 6 4-10c
Hoop	5 5-10@ 8 7-10c
Oval	4 8-10@ 5 8-10c
Round and square	4 2-10@ 8 1-10c
Half oval and half round	5 1-10@ 6 3-10c
Russia iron, perfect	20 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron	5 4-10@ 6 3-10c
Norway nailrods	7 @ 9 c
German plow steel	9 @10 c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4 @12 1-2 c
Spring and tire steel	9 @11 c

LEATHER—Business has not improved perceptibly, but dealers are looking for an active trade by and by, and with no surplus stock on hand the prevalent feeling is firm. Prices remain unchanged, as follows:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, per ₩, 39@42c; kip, per ₩, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@22c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 ₩s, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 ₩s, 37@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per ₩, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 ₩s, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 ₩s, $1.80@2.35; French calf, 36 ₩s, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 ₩s, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—Was in better request on local account, the weather having moderated somewhat. The demand from the country is only fair. Prices are unchanged at the following range:

First and second clear	$48.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@44.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@37.00
Common flooring dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantling, 18@24 feet	20.00@22.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts round	20.00@22.00

Lath	4.00@ 4.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.50@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $2.37½@2.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is inquired for by local confectioners, and the little in store is firmly held at 15c for tub, and at 17@19c for choice, in cakes.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices range the same as on the date of our last weekly review. The demand continues active for the season, and in tin plate an early advance is looked for. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $13.50; do-tern, $11.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs., 38c; tinned copper, 38c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 15c; 19, 19c; 20, 19c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per ₩; bdls, 7½c, net.

NAILS—Are in fair request at former rates. We quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d, per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d, per keg, $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; fine 3d, per keg, $7.50; blue 3d, common, per keg, $6.50.

OILS—An advance of 3c in linseed and 2c in turpentine, were the only quotable changes during the past week. Lard oil, however, is decidedly firmer, and should the recent advance in the raw material be sustained, higher prices will be established. The general market is still quiet. We now quote: Carbon, 24@25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75@75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 87c; do boiled, 92c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 90c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 79@80c.

POTATOES—Are a trifle firmer, many having been frozen within the past few days, while the receipts have also materially fallen off. We now quote common at 80@85c, and good to choice at 90c@$1.00.

POULTRY—The market is inactive, and prices are little better than nominal. Sales were within the range of the following quotations: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.25; turkeys, do, per ₩, 12@14c; geese, do, per doz, $9.00@11.00; do live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.75@4.75.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Remain dull at about former prices. There is, however, a firmer feeling in the market for leads, as at the meeting of manufacturers recently held in Cincinnati, an early advance was determined upon. We quote:

LEADS.	
St. Louis Lead & Oil Co., strictly pure	$11.50
Beymer, Bauman & Co., strictly pure	11.50
D. B. Shipman, strictly pure	11.50
John F. Weare, strictly pure	11.50
Railroad Colors	11.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Rochelle ochre	4.50@5.00
English Ven red	3.50@4.00
English orange mineral	14.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.50
Whiting	2.50

PIG IRON—The demand is still urgent, and greatly in excess of the supply; hence prices remain very firm, and have a further advancing tendency. The following are now current:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	$49.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	49.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	48.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	48.00
No. 1 Lake Superior, best	48.00
No. 1 Lake Superior, fair	45.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	46.00
No. 1 Missouri	42.00
No. 1 Hanging Rock	45.00

PAPER—Remains quiet and steady as previously quoted. We repeat our list as follows: News, 13½@14c; book, 18@20c; common stock, 8½c.

SALT—In good demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.30, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

TEAS—The demand is fair, and prices rule steady and firm, as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—No change of importance has taken place in this market. A fair business is doing, and the subjoined quotations are generally adhered to:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@60c.

WOOD—We continue to quote: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There is only a light business doing in this staple. There is a steady strong demand but the limited offerings restricts trade, and quotations are, at present, a little more than nominal. *The Shoe and Leather Reporter* speaks of the Boston market as follows:

"Although the sales of the week have not been so large as of late there is no token of demand slackening, or of prices being reduced; on the contrary higher figures are generally looked for, and unless some mills be closed it seems impossible that the greatly reduced stock can last until the next clip is marketed, for the consumption of last year could not be much less than 4,000,000 lbs ₩ week. It is true the goods market is not very brisk, but it will be more active by and by, and meanwhile the sales are sufficiently large to keep up the spirits of manufacturers. As to pulled wool there seems to be a probability that super will soon touch 90c. Some small lots of Eastern have already found firm buyers at 85c."

We quote prices as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, coarse	58@62c
Unwashed, fine	38@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@48c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@76c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	70@75c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market. Week Ending Jan. 27.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,073	5,485	1,189
Tuesday	1,739	11,056	1,138
Wednesday	1,940	13,191	1,950
Thursday	3,312	14,236	2,884
Friday	2,192	8,804	1,949
Saturday	707	5,391	1,275
Total	11,963	58,363	10,355
Last week	9,058	86,336	12,170
Week before last	11,449	110,590	9,242
Week ending Jan. 6	7,147	76,800	6,686
Total 4 weeks	39,617	332,589	38,453

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,195	1,494	3,658
Tuesday	779	2,047	190
Wednesday	322	2,844	....
Thursday	1,299	1,971	180
Friday	2,087	3,143	....
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	5,682	11,499	4,028

CATTLE.

Activity and firmness have been the prominent features of the cattle market during the week just closed, so far, at least, as the better grades were concerned. Advices from the East, from day to day, have been uniformly favorable, an active demand existing at all points, while prices ruled firm and generally higher. This encouraging state of things brought out an unusually full attendance of shippers, and the demand for good to extra grades has been steadily in excess of the supply. For common and medium grades trade has dragged more or less throughout, as the receipts of such were large while the demand was small, being mainly confined to meeting the wants of local butchers; hence a feeling of weakness was developed, and toward the close prices shaded off ½@½c. In point of quality the offerings were much the same as those of last week and the preceding one, the larger portion consisting of medium to choice grades of from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs average, for which the prevailing prices were $4.50@5.75. The extremes were $2.25@7.00, though very few sold above $6.00, and not many below $3.50. At the outside figure, $7.00, two sales were effected, the droves averaging respectively 1,730, and 1,786 lbs. There is no abatement in the demand for stock steers, and notwithstanding the slightly increased supply the advance recently established is thoroughly sustained, the market ruling firm at $3.00@3.50 for thin lots, averaging from 700 to 850 lbs; at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.12½@4.25 for thrifty young steers, averaging from 950 to 1,050 lbs. New milch cows are inquired for, and sell at $30.00@55.00 per head, according to quality. Calves remain dull at $3.50@5.75 for common coarse thin, to light smooth fat veals.

To-day only a light business was transacted. The offerings were mostly stale cattle held over from yesterday, the fresh receipts being light. The best were taken at $5.25@5.62½, though most of the sales were at prices ranging downward from $5.00. The market closes steady.

HOGS.

It has been a rather quiet week in this department of the live stock market, and values have been unsettled and fluctuating, though undergoing no very decided change in either direction. So far as packers were concerned very little interest was manifested, and had sellers been obliged to look to them for the absorption of the daily receipts, materially lower prices must have prevailed. The apathy of packers, however, is not to be wondered at when the present and prospective condition of the market for the product is taken into consideration. The stuff is certainly not selling at prices that would warrant them in paying the prices current for the live animal, and the present surroundings of the market are such as to almost preclude the idea of any advance that will enable them to "unload" at a profit. In the meantime the active presence of shippers is exercising a wholesome effect upon the hog market, and unless the receipts increase, materially lower prices need not be looked for. Some predict an advance, but there are many hogs (and good ones, too) yet to come forward, and drovers will promote their own interests by moving with extreme caution.

To-day the receipts were light, reaching only 5,391, and under a good demand the market ruled firm at a slight advance on yesterday's prices. Sales were reported at $4.20@4.25 for common, at $4.30@4.40 for medium to good grades, and at $4.45@4.65 for choice to extra.

SHEEP—There are few changes and none deserving special mention in connection with the sheep market for the week under review. The receipts continue large, but the demand keeps pace with the supply and prices are well sustained. Both local and Eastern buyers have been regularly engaged, and between them the daily arrivals have been well taken up. Only a few of the poorer sort remain unsold and the market closes steady at $4.00@4.50 for common thin mixed lots; at $4.75@5.25 for medium, and $5.50@5.75 for good to really choice. A few extra have sold as high as $7.00@7.25.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

CATTLE—The weakness noted yesterday developed into an actual decline to-day, all grades of shipping cattle depreciating fully 25c per 100 lbs, as compared with the prices prevalent on the closing days of last week. This decline was not due to large receipts, for the supply, as will be seen, was only about an average one, but telegrams from the East reported an unsatisfactory state of affairs there, the supply exceeding the demand, and prices ruling weak and generally lower. Shippers were shy, in consequence, and were unwilling operators, even at the reduction. There was a very full attendance, however, so that while individually their wants were few, their combined purchases made a fair aggregate. Several choice droves arrived, that were generally held considerably above the views of buyers, and, consequently, few of this sort changed hands. With one exception, no sales were reported at over $5.62½, and very few sold above $5.25, most of the transfers being at prices ranging downward from $5.00. Butchers operated with some freedom, and for good to choice cows and light fleshy steers previous rates were tolerably well sustained. For stock cattle there was little or no inquiry, but the offerings were few and holders did not seem anxious to realize at any concession from former rates, good smooth lots being held at $4.00@4.25, while for common to fair grades $3.25@3.75 was asked. Should to-morrow's receipts be no larger than to-day's, a further decline may be averted, but the feeling at the close was decidedly weak, and large receipts would break the market. We give the following as the

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.60@6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.40
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.25@2.75

HOGS—The market opened rather quiet, but the light receipts caused a firm feeling, and the advanced prices established yesterday were firmly adhered to. Shippers and packers were engaged, but the latter secured the bulk of the hogs, the operations of the former being curtailed by the lack of adequate transportation. The range of prices was $4.00@4.75, though, with one or two exceptions, nothing sold below $4.30. The ruling prices were $4.30@4.35 for common light, uneven grades, and mixed lots; $4.35@4.45 for medium, and at $4.50@4.65 for good to choice. A few extra brought $4.70@4.75. The market closed quiet at the above quotations.

SHEEP—This market was more active and firmer. The receipts were light, and, under a good local and Eastern demand, the offerings were all taken at a strong 25c advance on last week's closing prices. The market closed firm at $4.00@4.75 for common thin mixed; at $5.00@5.75 for medium, and at $6.00@7.00 for good to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30—11:15 a. m.—Flour 26s@27s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 8d@11s 10d; No. 1 spring, 11s 6d; No. 2 spring, 11s; white, 12s 4d. Corn, 30s 3d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 44s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Receipts for last three days, 25,000 qrs, 25,000 being American.

LONDON, Jan. 30—5 p. m.—Consols, 92¼; bonds, '62, 92¼; '65, 93; '67, 93; 10-40s, 91¼.

Tallow, 58s 6d.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Rentes, 57f.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30—Evening.—Cotton—Strong; middling upland, 10¼d; Orleans, 11¼@11½d; sales 22,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d. Flour, 26@27s. Cheese, 66s. Cumberland middles, 32s; short ribs, 33s 6d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—There is a pretty fair business doing in staple styles adapted to the wants of the early trade, and the market is gathering strength. Amoskeag 42-inch bleached muslins have advanced from 15½ to 17c; do 46-inch do to 18c. Pepperell R brown sheetings are up ½c per yard, as follows: The C brand now command 14c, and R do 13c, while brown drills of the same make have risen from 14½c to 15½c. Canoe, 3-4 bleached cottons are advanced from 8c to 8½c. Six-cord spool cotton meets with ready sale at 70c for best brands. Braids are in good request at the reduction which has been occasioned by active competition. Desirable makes are having an extensive sale among jobbers, in anticipation of an advance, in sympathy with yarns and wool.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The market is dull, and there is little or nothing doing in cheese. Prices remain the same as last week. We hear of some farm lots purchased by resident dealers at 9c to 10c. Fancy is scarce, or at least none is being delivered. The cheese now in the farm dairies consists of small lots—driblets of late made, and for the most part is being held back from market. We hear of no transactions in factories worth reporting this week, factory-men preferring to hold their late made rather than throw it on a dull market. In the city "good to fancy" sells at 12 to 14c, but our factories which have shipments in store in New York are holding for the present.

Butter has come forward only in small lots, and has been taken for home consumption at 23c to 25c. We hear of no transactions in "fancy." We have not our usual amount of snow, while water in springs and streams is low.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 30.—Cattle—Supply 195 cars against 159 cars last week. Market opens dull and heavy; sales meagre to country dealers; prices nominal. Sales, 66 Illinois steers, averaging 1,085 lbs at $5.37½; 64 Ohios, averaging 1,230 to 1,415 lbs at $6.00@6.70.

Hogs—Supply 8,700; market active and higher; supply not enough for demand. Sales at $5.10@5.25, for fair to good.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 30.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 444 head. There was considerable buoyancy in the market, and prices improved from ½c to ½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,702. Sheep sold quicker than for two weeks past, but there is no apparent advance in prices. Sales in lots at $2.50@5.00 each; extra, $5.50@8.25.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.24½; No. 2, $1.22½. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No. 2 40½c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 69c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 61c.

HOGS—Quiet and held firmly at $4.00@4.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $12.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—COTTON—Higher; sales, 3,000 bales; middling upland, at 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts, 5,000 brls. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat, dull; receipts 5,000 bu; No. 2 spring in store, $1.50@1.52; No. 1 do, $1.54@1.56; winter red Western, $1.60@1.65; amber, $1.65@1.70; white, $1.67@1.75; white Michigan, $1.75. Rye quiet; Western, 94@95c. Barley dull; Western, 90c. Malt unchanged. Corn unchanged; receipts, 57,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 73@74c; yellow Western, 74@74½c; old Western mixed in store, 76c. Oats scarcely so firm; receipts, 13,000 bu Western and Ohio, 53@55½c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 19½@22c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9½@9½c; Cuba, 9@9½c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 50@53c. Rice quiet at 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 23c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 72½@72½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $14.62½; old, $13.50@13.62½; prime, $12.50; new prime mess, $14.00. Beef steady; mess, $9.00@11.00; extra, $11.00@13.00. Hams steady at $23.00@26.00. Tierce dull; prime mess, $16.00@18.00; India mess, $19.00@21.00. Dressed hogs, $6.00@6.25. Cut meats dull; shoulders, 5@5½c; hams, 8½@9½c; middles, quiet; long clear, 7½c; bellies, 7@7½c. Lard more active; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Firmer; 13@15½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, wheat, and corn, dull and unchanged. Oats, shade better; No. 1, 43c.

HOGS—Steady at $5.20@5.25.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $6.87½; XX, $7.50; XXX, $8.00. Oats scarce; 65c. Bran firmer; $160.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $15.25@15.37½. Bacon firmer at 7½@9½@10c. Lard firmer; tierce, 9½@100; keg, 10½c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at $1.00. All others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling 19½. Sight at par. Gold 110½.

COTTON—Strong and active; sales, 11,000 bales; good ordinary, 20½@21c; low middling, 21½@21½c; middling, 22c. Receipts, 6,989 bales. Exports—Barcelona, 923. Stock, 251,453 bales.

SEEDS.

J. J. H. GREGORY'S

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS,

FOR 1872.

Having been the first to introduce to the public the Hubbard Squash, American Turban Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, Mexican Sweet Corn, Phinney's Water Melon, Brown's New Dwarf Marrowfat Pea, Boston Curled Lettuce, and other

New and Valuable Vegetables,

with the return of another season I am again prepared to supply the public with Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the purest quality. My Annual Catalogue is now ready, and will be sent free to all. It has not only all novelties, but the standard vegetables of the farm and garden (over one hundred which are of my own growing), and a carefully selected list of Flower Seeds. On the cover of my Catalogue will be found copies of letters received from farmers and gardeners residing in over thirty different States and Territories, who have used my seeds from one to ten years. I warrant—1st: That all money sent shall reach me. 2d: That all seed ordered shall reach the purchaser. 3d: That my seed shall be fresh and true to name. Catalogues free to all.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE.

"BEST TO USE." "EASIEST TO SELL." S. M. Agents: It don't pay you to fight the best machine. Prove our claims. Get the agency and sell it.

Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers-st., N.Y.

Weed Family Favorite!

As now perfected and manufactured by the WEED S. M. Co., of Hartford, is the best and most reliable

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

for all kinds of family work in use. Responsible agents wanted in every county. A liberal discount to the trade. Send for price list and terms to GEORGE C. THOMAS, 196 West Madison-st., Agent for the Northwest. State where you saw this advertisement.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

Has for the last twelve years, in Chicago, gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Send for his circulars. Rooms separate—you see only the doctor. Consultation free. OFFICE, 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., formerly 179 South Clark-st.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

The longest engaged and most successful physician in the West in all Chronic and Special Diseases (former ly 102 Washington-st.), is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 353 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for circular. Separate rooms.

GIFT DRAWING.

ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS AGO.

$9,000 In Cash Prizes!

$11,000 In Other Gifts!

$20,000 in Premiums.

NINTH ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS! TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE DETROIT COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER,

Takes place at Detroit Opera House,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1872.

Subscription Price, $2.50 Per Year.

☞ Send for a Prospectus containing references, account of drawings, notices of the press, etc. Send for catalogue, containing full lists of gifts. Send for sample paper. Address

WM. H. BURK,
Publisher Detroit Commercial Advertiser.

PIANOS.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

81 Sixteenth-st.,

NEAR WABASH-AV.

Good Second-hand Pianos from $125 to $275.
New 7-octave Rosewood Pianos from $250 to $300.
Fine new Reed & Sons' Pianos from $325 to $375.
Splendid Chickering Pianos from $425 to $500.
Cheapest list of prices in the United States. Time payments allowed. Every instrument warranted. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogues sent free. Send for one.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR Reed Organs.

Compiled by an Organist who has a pre-eminent power of pleasing the public, both by his playing and his compositions. Rose quickly into favor on its first appearance, and is acknowledged to be a Standard Work of the first rank. Price, $2.50.

Beautiful Song, "True Happiness." Keller. 35 cents.

HAYDN'S METHOD FOR GUITAR—A new and improved method, with Progressive Studies, Instrumental Pieces, and a collection of Popular Songs. Price, $3.00.

A set of 25 very good, easy piano pieces, for beginners. GOLDEN ECHOES. Mack; each 30 cents.

EATON'S NEW METHOD FOR THE CORNET.

Learn to "blow your own horn," by studying this new and excellent method, full of Theory, Exercises, sparkling Melodies, Trios and Varieties, with, if you please, Piano accompaniment. Price, $1.50.

The above songs and pieces, sent, post free, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

FOR SALE.

Cheap Farms, Free Homes!

ON THE LINE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A LAND GRANT OF 12,000,000 ACRES OF THE Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000

Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the Road, in the State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley, now for sale, for cash or long credit. These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.

Prices Range from $2 to $10 per Acre.

HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.

2,500,000

Acres of Government Land between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as HOMESTEADS ONLY.

SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR ARE ENTITLED TO A FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES, Within Railroad limits, equal to a Direct Bounty of $400.

☞ Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere.

Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co., OMAHA, NEB.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—THE UNDERSIGNED has a tract of fine timber land, some of it very fine pine timber, containing 1,040 acres in one body, lying in Monroe County, Arkansas, and near the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, which is now finished, and the Arkansas Central Railroad, now building from Helena to Little Rock. I will sell this land on reasonable rates, or exchange it for Chicago property or merchandise—drugs preferred. For information inquire of Dr. R. G. ALLEN, Washington, Ill.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED FARM IN CENTRAL Iowa, within a thriving railroad town; will be sold low and on easy terms, as owner cannot attend to it. Address, by letter, G 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY AUCTION, FEB. 15, A FINE farm at Orland, 12 miles west of Blue Island. Will be sold in lots of 80 or 40 acres each, on five year time.

PETER REXFORD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE 20 DOLLARS.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. The best in the world. For sale everywhere. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. For illustrated circular address WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, O.; St. Louis, Mo.; Philadelphia, Pa.; or 707 Broadway, New York.

TIME-MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, COMPASS and Indicator. A perfect gem for the pocket of every traveller, trader, boy, farmer, and for everybody desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a superior compass. Usual watch-size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a neat oroide case. Warranted to denote correct time and to keep in order—if fairly used—for two years. Nothing like it! This perfect triumph of mechanism will be sent in a neat case, pre-paid to any address, for only $1; 3 for $2. Circulars sent free. Try one. Order from the Sole American Agents, KING & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

VALENTINES—"COMICS," NEW STYLES, elegantly colored, 15c a dozen; 25 for 25c; a gross 60c; 144 for only $1; sentimental 15c, 25c and 50c each; dozen; elegant lace and gilt, 12, 15, 20, 25 and 50c each; superb box valentines at $1, $1.50, $2, $3 and $5. All pre-paid entire cards and writers, 12c each. All sent prepaid anywhere. $3 $5 and $10 lots for dealers. Retail at four times the cost. All sent for cash. Try 25 "comics" for 25c. Order only of HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

YANKEE CLIPPER—LIVELY, WIDE-AWAKE, rich and racy Comic Paper, only 25c a year; 12 oroide gold pens free to every subscriber. Club agents wanted. Specimen copy, premium list and catalogue of books for stamp. Address CLIPPER, Blair, Mich.

WHISKERS!—ONE PACKAGE OF PROF. [illegible]'s Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded; 25 cents a package, post-paid; 3 for 50 cents.

EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass.

MYSTERY!—BY SENDING 35c AND DATE OF birth, I will send you a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Also the Mysteries of love, courtship and marriage sent. Address D. C. CUTLER, Carthage, Ill.

$10 from 50c.

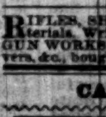
12 Samples sent (postage paid) for Fifty Cents, that retail easily for Ten Dollars. R. L. WOLCOTT, N. Y.

STAMMERING CURED—THOSE AFFLICTED, for further information, address or call on J. L. BATES, 232 State-st., Chicago, Ills.

MONEY MADE RAPIDLY WITH STENcil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples, and full particulars FREE. S. M. SPENCER, Brattleboro, Vt.

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, REVOLVERS, GUN MAterials. Write for price list to GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Army Guns, Revolvers, &c., bought or traded for. Agents wanted.

CATARRH REMEDY.



$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of "Cold in Head," Catarrh or Ozena, which he cannot cure. Sold by Druggists at 50 cts.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring the former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and States, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ [illegible]
Five copies, one year	[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	[illegible]
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	[illegible]
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	[illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	[illegible]
Five copies, one year	[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	[illegible]

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	[illegible]

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	[illegible]

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES.

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the twentieth day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—Second Series.

$50—No. 5461 to No. 10775, both inclusive.
$100—No. 13064 to No. 28665, both inclusive.
$500—No. 7365 to No. 16179, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11121 to No. 27443, both inclusive.

$15,000,000

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 698 to No. 980, both inclusive.
$100—No. 5080 to No. 5991, both inclusive.
$500—No. 2484 to No. 2933, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11509 to No. 13150, both inclusive.
$5,000—No. 3403 to No. 4160, both inclusive.
$10,000—No. 2900 to No. 4774, both inclusive.

$ 4,000,000

$20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The bonds specified in the notice of December 7 will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, Jan. 4, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, up to February 6, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the furnishing of the following supplies needed at the institution:

250 barrels superfine flour per month.
20 barrels family flour per month.
4,500 pounds cornmeal.
20 to 30 head good fat steers, from 1,000 pounds upwards, per month.
300 bushels beans.
2,500 pounds Rio coffee.
20 barrels "C" sugar.
4 barrels "A" sugar.
300 pounds Japan tea.
1,200 bushels oats.
1,000 bushels corn in the ear.
3,500 tons Illinois coal.
10,000 yards Prison stripe (satinet), 27 inches wide, weight, 12 oz. per yard.
2,000 pairs brogan shoes.
600 Prison stripe blankets, 6½ feet long, 4½ wide, (weight, 4 pounds, all wool).
10,000 yards heavy unbleached sheeting.
15,000 yards hickory shirting (Amoskeag stripe.)
3,000 yards bed ticking (good quality).
1,000 yards ticking, for lining (Illinois "A".)
3,000 pairs woollen socks.
500 pairs cotton socks.
15,000 pounds common bar soap.
100 boxes candles.

Every bid is to be accompanied by a bond of $2,000, to be approved by one of the Commissioners. The goods to be furnished as they are wanted. (Cash will be paid on delivery of the goods.) The bids are to be directed to the Secretary of the Board, and will be opened on February 6, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend. Each bid, as far as possible, to be accompanied by a sample, showing quality to be furnished. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State.

JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD HOWETT,
Commissioners.

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 A MONTH! EMPLOYment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS TO sell John S. C. Abbott's forthcoming "History of Russia,"—published in style and price suited to the people. A first-class book, and no competition. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

$425 A MONTH AND EXPENSES TO good canvassers. Articles new and as staples as flour. Sample free. C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

WANTED—PICKLES IN SALT IN LARGE OR small quantities. W. ARCHDEACON, Pickler and Preserver, 211 and 213 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO ENERGETIC MEN AND WOmen—We give employment that pays from $4 to $8 per day; is strictly honorable and adapted to every locality. Address J. LATHAM & CO., 292 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY TOWNship to sell our new corn sheller—shells 4 bushels per hour; retails $1.50. KIMBALL & CO., 155 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ATTRACTIVE young lady who understands household industry, and is willing to work; seeks some place in the country. ORION, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished. Business new. Circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

$425 A month! Horse and carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

FINANCIAL.

TO LOAN—WE ARE PREPARED TO LOAN money in sums of $1,000 to $50,000, for a term of years at 10 per cent on real estate in city or country. C. B. HOSMER & SON, 300 Wabash-av.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Hilling vs. Drilling Corn.---Corn After Corn.---The Question of Drainage.

Disposing of the Old Crop of Stalks---Anticipated Changes---Shallow Planting.

How Shall We Cut Up Our Stalks or Husk Our Corn?---Village Stock-Growing.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 21.

HILLING VS. DRILLING.

1. *Do* you, in travelling among, and in your intercourse with, the farmers of Central and Southern Illinois, observe any tendency to regard with favor the following from *Add corn to drill*? and, further, has your observation led you to form an opinion upon the possible advantages or disadvantages of either system, as it may affect solely in the items of *tending* and *cropping*?

The planting, of course, can be done just as rapidly and well in one case as in the other; and I believe the leading styles of planters are now provided with an extra drill, planting single grains one foot apart, as well as the other form of four to six grains three feet eight inches apart. ED. J. W.

STERLING, Jan. 15, 1872.

In answering the above questions we may as well have a little understanding in regard to how and why corn should be planted by any particular mode. The fact that it is planted in hills or in drills is only nominal, or, as the books have it, *prima facie*, evidence that it is the best, and we must go back to all the facts in the case in order to reach the bottom of the question. Only a small portion of our farmers plant their corn in drills; not that the other is the best or the worst plan, but from habit, or, rather, the want of habit. The most popular method of planting is in hills. People will tell you that it is desirable to cultivate both ways; and they are correct in this, under ordinary conditions; but there are also extraordinary conditions in which surfing is quite as desirable.

CORN-AFTER CORN

has been the general practice in the southern half of the State, but a judicious system of rotation, in which clover and the grasses play an important part in changing this system to one more in accordance with the science of agriculture. During the winter, the stalks are broken down by the use of a long pole, to each end of which is attached a span of horses; or, when a railroad rail can be obtained, it is preferred. In the spring, when ready to plow, these stalks are raked into winrows and burned. This is not the best way in which to dispose of the stalks, but it is the most common one. Several stalk-cutters have been invented, and some of them do good work; but the motion is a bad one for the team, the dead, thud-like stroke of the cutter-bars when they encounter a stalk, to cut the stalks into lengths. My stalks were cut last spring with one of these, and I was much pleased with the operation, as it enabled me to plow under the stalks; but one of my neighbors, who cultivates corn by the hundred acres, finds that the long-continued use of the stalk-cutter is injurious to the team. This is the only instance in which a complaint has come to me; but it appears to have some foundation, though one that may be obviated. In this connection arises the

QUESTION OF DRAINAGE.

We cannot afford to tile-drain our land, as do the Eastern farmers, for the want of cheap tile and experienced land-drainers; but we must provide for the quick disposition of the surface water from the effects of heavy rain-storms; and, in most cases, this can be done by dividing our corn-fields into lands of about four rods in width, and, in each, the back-furrow is thrown from and toward the centre, by beginning to plow at that point. In a few years the dead furrows will become so deep that the working of the land both ways will be a difficult matter; and here is where we meet the first difficulty in the hill-system of planting. A large part of our prairie land has the system of drainage, until we can lay tile in these dead furrows, and return the soil to its original level. As fast as this system of drainage is adopted, so fast will the check-row system of planting, in order to work our corn-fields both ways. When we make a change, we do not always know where the change will lead. In this instance, the knocking down of one pin throws it against others or may half a dozen pins may fall as the result of the hitting of one; so, by indirection, we often accomplish more than at first sight appears. In dispensing with the check-row system, we are compelled to change one system of culture; for, in order to work the corn both ways, but one way, with successful results, we must put the land in better condition; and to give the crop careful culture at an early stage of its growth we must have the seed in the old crop of stalks with a stalk-cutter, we hill them down lengthwise of the lands; if we use a Skinner riding plow, we break the stalks at an angle the wrong way, so that the rolling cutter will cut them into short lengths, when the furrow-slice place them in the bottom of the furrow, and they are out of the way of the drill or cultivator. We are now ready to prepare the land for drilling. In case that it is a little rough on the surface, we first roll it with a cast-iron roller, if not, a wooden one; the planter must do this duty. The planter now follows, planting in hills, or in drills, as the farmer may desire; but I am satisfied that more satisfaction in planting in drills, or rather half-hills, is the better plan. If in hills, the usual distance, say, three feet nine inches, three to four grains to the hill; if in drills, two feet to four, nor less than three; if in half-hills, at two feet, two grains. If we will drop just one grain at each foot, it would better dispose of the matter; but I have seen no drill that would do that. Brown's Illinois corn-planter is one of the best, but with that I have failed in this respect. The motion in all the planters that I have seen, has caused, at times, when the team starts up, to allow the grain to adjust itself to the small recess, and then it is liable to leave a blank in dropping, or to drop two grains. The corn is planted in half-hills a part of my crop, with satisfactory results. The other part was check-rowed with a three-with check-rower attached to the cultivator, and this was well done in full hills, and was cultivated both ways, but with no advantage. In the preparation of the ground, both lots were treated alike, and with the exception of the cross-working, had the same amount of labor applied.

We will now come more particularly to the MANAGEMENT OF THE CROP.

A few days after the planting, and when the seed had sprouted from half an inch to an inch, the two-horse harrow was put on, and the field thoroughly harrowed lengthwise. This gave it a smooth, well-pulverized surface, over which the roller was passed to give it the finishing touch. This stirring of the soil hastened the germination, and the blades soon appeared above ground; but it did more than this, for it destroyed all the young weeds that were starting up, and gave the corn a number of days the start of the next crop of weeds. This I call my first working of the crop, and, as the harrowing and rolling were in the direction of the lands, the dead furrows were not the least in the way, thoughthey occupied the place of part of a row. When I came to the second working the corn was above the weeds, and, using a narrow-barred shield on my cultivator, the small weeds were covered with the fine earth, and thus destroyed, so that with same amount of labor as the part cultivated both ways, the crop was fully as free of weeds,—both pieces being clean. The crop was worked once with the harrow, and three times with the riding cultivator.

As we are liable to very wet, as well as very dry, seasons, more or less, the farmer must change our plans accordingly, and not follow in that routine, though very well adapted to other conditions, not only of climate, but of implements, but unsuited to the present; and the question now is, Shall we change the usual routine of corn-culture for something more in accordance with the science of agriculture now presented; the changed condition of the climate, of the soil, and the new implements presented to our use? All reply in the affirmative, and the plan of planting corn in drills, or subhills, must of necessity come into general use on all of our clay prairie soil.

ANTICIPATED CHANGES.

We might give other reasons, that are not yet active, but will soon loom into sight. One of them is the change that will follow the no-fencing law. This will lead to smaller farms, and then these smaller farms will feed the stalks, at present, now standing in the field, with their leaves frayed off by the wind, but cut up, cured, and housed, and fed under shelter, and passing through the cutting box, and perhaps with a little meal added. The farmer, on his small farm, realizes this thing pay, and I see no reason why the farmer should make a better profit than we, while labor is as cheap with us as with him; and, if warm manure was not feed will pay him, it will also pay us.

There is also another point that should not be lost sight of in the planting on these raised lands, and in the use of the roller, and that is the advantage of

SHALLOW PLANTING.

When the farmer anticipates a dry spell, he plants deep, in order to secure moisture for the germination; but in wet weather, when the weather is cold, was cold, or is cold, and will follow, when the seed will rot in the ground. On the other hand, he may apprehend a drouth, and plant shallow, and the seed be lost from want of moisture. By the use of a roller on a finely-comminuted soil, no matter how deep planted shallow, will ensure germination, whether wet or dry; for, in case of a cold rain, the grain is near the surface, and will be more free from water-soaking, and is in a condition to receive the first favorable sun, or favorable change of the weather; and, in a dry time, is presented to the finely-comminuted soil, supplying moisture by capillary attraction. The system is one adapted to either a dry or wet season.

HUSKING AND HUSKING.

With this I answer two other questions; Shall we cut our stalks by hand, in case we use them for fuel? or shall we continue to husk the crop by hand, under the present system?

All of the machines for cutting the corn for shocking have been too expensive, and required too much power to move them. At the time of cutting up corn, it is very heavy, and the stalks being long, is rather hard upward to handle; and then, too, when the knives strike a hill, the shock to the team is similar to that described in the use of the stalk-cutter; that, when we add to these, the fact that will do the work, the drilled corn, or that in the sub-hills of two stalks each, will be found the best adopted to use purposes.

No machine has been put into the field as yet to take the place of the hand-husking. At the State Fair in Chicago a machine was on exhibition that many practical farmers considered promising, but it was found too unwieldy and too expensive in cost of machine and power to move it, to be a success. The hill system also interposed a difficulty by presenting too many ears at the same time to the gearance. No doubt that on drilled corn it would have done better. We may yet have a cheap and efficient machine for cutting the hills ready for shocking, and also one for husking. Both would find plenty of takers, for both systems of managing the corn crop will be in use for many years.

VILLAGE FARMING.

CAREY, Guthrie Co., Iowa.

You can do a great service to many in this region, by giving your opinion relative to keeping a few cattle and hogs under the following circumstances:

I am in business in a small village which has, and is likely to have for some years, a large waste of wild prairie contiguous. I have an acre-lot for cattle, hogs, etc., purposes. I can buy calves at \$5 each, feed them on hay at \$4 per ton, fatten them on corn at 20 cents per bushel, doing all the work myself, and make anything at it?

Take, say, ten head. Would they have plenty of range for the summer, without cost, and in winter be fed at the lot with good shelter, and water in abundance.

The hay is known as upland prairie and "slough hay." Have been pressed in bent hexahedrons.

If, from these data, you can show in THE TRIBUNE, where profit or loss will appear, you will confer a favor upon many readers who, like myself, are not farmers, but who like the care of stock, and would be glad to turn odd hours to good account. Yours truly,

E. W.

This kind of village farming without a farm is liable to so many new conditions that I should fear the profits might turn up on the unpleasant side of the ledger. If you have a taste for stock-growing, better put all your money and efforts in that direction, and buy a farm and stock at once. Village stock-farming can scarcely be reckoned among the amusements and profits of village life, beyond the keeping of a cow, the fattening of a pig, or the care of a small lot of chickens. RURAL.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of George Botts, the Murderer of Pet Halstead, at Newark, N. J.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Accounts of the last hours and execution of George Botts differ materially, but the details, as clear and direct as any, are thus given:

About 5 this morning Botts awoke, and immediately got up. He asked Leighton to get him some water to wash himself, during which he was being prepared, engaged in earnest prayer with Mr. Fiavelet, who remained by his bedside during the entire night. When the water was brought he washed himself thoroughly, remarking to Leighton that it was only right and proper that he should prepare decently for death. When his ablations were concluded, he dressed himself in a blue check shirt and a pair of shepherd plaid pants which he has worn since his incarceration. He also donned a collar, but tied a black silk handkerchief around his neck.

Thus attired, he sat down on his bed and conversed with Leighton, praying fervently at intervals with Flavelet. He gave Leighton a number of small articles which he had with him as mementoes of him. He solemnly said a counterfeiter that his fate ought to be a warning to him.

At 9 o'clock his brother John entered the jail, and went immediately to the condemned man's cell. Shortly after his arrival Leighton was summoned to breakfast, and accordingly some veal cutlets, tea, and toast were brought to him. He ate a hearty breakfast, Leighton assisting in handing out the dishes from the cell. Shortly after this the Rev. Siegfried arrived, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Weed, Chaplain of the jail. Religious exercises were at once commenced, in which the wretched man joined with a fervor unsurpassed by any. Shortly after this the time until almost the hour for execution Botts was entirely given up to the consolations of religion.

Late last night an order was issued by Sheriff Pickwell that no one, not even those who had passes, would be admitted to the jail after 9 o'clock this morning. At an early hour the crowd began to assemble, and increased up to ten, when about that number of persons were present. The police rigidly carried out the orders, and no one was admitted. At 10 the Sheriff arrived, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Davis and the Tombs Jail with their black staffs of office. They were followed by Jersey freedmen to the number of about one hundred. The crowd was, with the exception of a few cattle and hogs under the following circumstances:

I am in business in a small village which has, and is likely to have for some years, a large waste of wild prairie contiguous. I have an acre-lot for cattle, hogs, etc., purposes. I can buy calves at \$5 each, feed them on hay at \$4 per ton, fatten them on corn at 20 cents per bushel, doing all the work myself, and make anything at it?

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The Sheriff and the officers again tested the strength of the rope and platform. The waiting could be easily heard by Botts in his cell. Shortly after the crowd entered the prison. A hymn was sung by Rev. Dr. Siegfried in the condemned cell, in which Botts joined. His voice could be easily distinguished above the others.

The Sheriff then appeared in the corridor. He lighted a cigar and then threw it away, and walked down the corridor uneasily. Meantime the services in the condemned cell without interruption.

At twenty-four minutes past 11 o'clock Sheriff Pickwell appeared by the cell door, and spoke it to one of the reporters. He and Mr. Davis then proceeded to the condemned cell. The Sheriff unlocked the door, and entered, but not speak. The latter was standing up when he entered, and merely said "I am ready." He then forcing Botts's arms to the rear, pinioned them. The condemned cell, in which Botts joined. His voice could be easily distinguished above the others.

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